The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 10,850. VOL. LXVII. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at her residence, Tarean, Limeburners' Creek, Raymond Terrace, the wife of Captain F. H. GRIFFIN, of a daughter.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, 87, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. H. KELLETT, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at Miller's Point, the wife of MOLYNEUX NEPEAN, Esq., late 66th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, No. 3, Windmill-street, Mrs THOMAS SUMMERBELL, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Edgecumbe House, Newcastle, the wife of MORTIMER W. LEWIS, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at the Post-office Store, Bulli, the wife of Mr. GEORGE TURNBULL, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at her residence, Richmond Villa, Waverley, the wife of Rev. J. GREENWOOD, M.A., of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, at Sherwood House, Stanmore, the wife of W. A. SIMPSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th December, 1872, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Charles G. C. Dunbar, M. A., and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M. A., Vicar of St. Paul's, Captain HENRY WILLIAM KEATS-YOUNG, 18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment, Brigade-Major at Shorncliffe, son of the late H. Young, Esq., formerly Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to LAURA, fourth surviving daughter of the late WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esq., of Vaucluse, Sydney, New South Wales.

On the 20th instant, by special licence, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean, ALEXANDER, fourth son of Captain JAMES JEFFERY, of Morayshire, Scotland, to JANE ELLENA, third daughter of Mr. THOMAS SMITH, of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 24th instant, at Kinvarra, Balmain, JAMES EDGAR, infant son of JAMES D. CRONIN, Esq.

On the 24th instant, at the residence of his parents, Macquarie-street South, JAMES WILLIAM, the beloved son of JOHN and MARY BOWDEN, aged 2 years and 8 months.

At her residence, Edinburgh, ANN, widow of JOHN SIDEY, Esq., late of 3, Lord Russell-place, Edinburgh, and mother of R. K. Sidey, of this city.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.

The PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
MOOLTAN,
2257 tons, 450 horse-power,
J. C. Almond, commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED FOR GALLE
with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 25th February, 1873, at 4 p.m., touching at
MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 1 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 24th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 29th January, 1873.

CALIFORNIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Under contract for the Conveyance of her Majesty's Mails.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS.
The following splendid A1 side-wheel steamships will be dispatched for San Francisco, viz.:—
NEVADA....2146 tons register, 800 horse power
NEBRASKA..2142 " 800 "
DAKOTA....2240 " 800 "
The DAKOTA, J. Ingersoll, commander, will be dispatched from AUCKLAND for HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and ENGLAND, on THURSDAY, 20th March.
SHIPPERS of WOOL and other PRODUCE are notified that arrangements can be made for the delivery of goods on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, and other EASTERN CITIES; LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
London Agents:
Messrs. H. STARR and Co., Moorgate-street, London.
For all further particulars apply to
W. LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 4.30. FARES—Saloon, at current rates; Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11; and Lady Young, Thursday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, for passengers and cargo, to-morrow night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Steamer early.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SHIPPERS are requested to complete their shipments to Melbourne and Queensland BEFORE 3 O'CLOCK on day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, &c.
THIS TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, The MAITLAND.
On THURSDAY MORNING, at 6, The CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIP.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The DIAMANTINA, forty-eight hours after arrival.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the HELEN MACGREGOR, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 9 o'clock. Saloon and steerage passengers en route to the tin and gold mines will find unrivalled accommodation in this ship.
P. S. BUYERS, Pro. Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
YOU YANGS,
THURSDAY, February 27,
at 12 o'clock noon.
THE SALOON IS AMIDSHIPS.
Freight at lowest current rates.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.
The MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the steamship
YOU YANGS
THIS DAY, Tuesday, February 25th,
at 6 o'clock p.m.
FARES:
Saloon .... 10s.
Steerage .... 5s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
REDUCTION OF FARES.
The regular trading Steamship
BLACKBIRD,
J. Torrance, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, at noon.
Fares: Saloon.. .. .. £3 0 0
For freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

DIRECT TO AUCKLAND.
The swift and powerful steamship
HERO,
T. Logan, commander,
leaves Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 4 p.m.
Goods received free of wharfage.
Shipping orders required.
ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO NEW CALEDONIA, TO NOUMEA, and GOMEN.—The new steamship CIVILITY will sail for the above port on or about the 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board; to W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., 4, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 4 p.m. Saloon, £6 6s; return, £10 10s; steerage, £3 10s.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG, To-night, at 8; To-morrow, 8 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, To-night, at 8.
MERIMBULA, EDEN, TATHRA, To-morrow, 8 a.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE, Friday, 9.30 a.m.
BATEMAN'S BAY (for Moruya), Friday, 9.30 a.m.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. CHANGE OF HOURS.
The ILLALONG steamer will leave the Company's Wharf for WOLLONGONG, KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 (eight) p.m. in lieu of 11 p.m. as hitherto.

HUNTER'S HILL and LANE COVE FERRY.—Steamer WOMERAH leaves—
Lime-street Wharf, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.5, 7
Lane Cove, 8, 10, 12, 2, 4, 6.
SATURDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 1.15 and 11.15 p.m.
Lane Cove, 10 p.m.
SUNDAY—Lime-street Wharf, 10, 2.30, 6.
Lane Cove, 9, 1, 5.

MOSSMAN'S BAY STEAMER leaves Circular Wharf, 9.10, 11.10, 1.10, 3.10, 5.10. Leaves Athol Gardens, 8.10, 12 a.m., 2, 4, 6 p.m. Leaves Mossman's Bay, 8.20, 10.30, 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
Messrs. M'Meckan, Blackwood, and Co.'s line of steamers will be dispatched from MELBOURNE as follows:—
ALHAMBRA, 1st March, via BLUFF.
RANGITOTO, 6th March, via BLUFF.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 237, George-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.
The fast and powerful steamship
LADYBIRD,
300 tons, R. Daniels, commander,
will be dispatched for the MANAKAU, in a few days, and will connect with TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS.
Intending passengers and shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.
For all further particulars apply to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH FOR FIJI.—PASSENGERS will please pay balance of passage money, and be on board, at MARKET WHARF, by 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY.

STEAM to GERINGONG and KIAMA, This Evening, at 6, from Wharf, foot of King-street.

STEAM TO ENGLAND.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' splendid new clipper steamship
SOMERSETSHIRE,
2342 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal (1500 indicated), J. S. Attwood, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE to LONDON, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on
SATURDAY, March 15.
The accommodation for passengers of all classes is unrivalled.
FARES:
Second class .. .. £27 to £30
Third class .. .. 18 to 20
Steerage 16
A liberal allowance made to families.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
The COMMISSARY
will sail on SATURDAY, 1st March.
Has room for
3 intermediate passengers at £21
And 4 steerage ditto at 18
(Single men only).
Apply on board to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON, the AGNES ROSE.
This well-known favourite passenger ship will be dispatched on the 15th of March.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.—THE TWEED,
A1 for 17 years, 1745 tons register,
W. STUART, commander,
having all her dead weight on board, and fast filling with wool, will sail on or about 15th March.
This splendid ship is one of the fastest and most powerful vessels afloat, and, her saloon and cabins being unusually large, well ventilated, and fitted with baths, offers the best opportunity to intending passengers.
Wool received at Marsden's stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain STUART, on board, Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The beautiful teak-built ship BESSIE MORRIS,
A1 13 years, George Colman, commander.
Shippers and passengers are invited to inspect the fine accommodation of this ship. The whole of her dead weight and a large quantity of wool being on board and stowed, she will meet with immediate dispatch.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain COLMAN, on board, Circular Quay; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.
The splendid fast sailing clipper ship
MIDDLESEX,
A1 fourteen years, 1600 tons burthen,
Thomas William Massey, commander,
will sail for San Francisco about the beginning of March. Has unrivalled accommodation for first-class cabin passengers, and affords a splendid opportunity for families.
Apply to
CHARLES F. STOKES and CO., Agents, Bolton-street, Newcastle.

FOR HONGKONG.—The A1 clipper schooner JESSIE M'DONALD, 400 tons, Captain Sivewright, being under charter, will sail THIS WEEK.
Has superior accommodation for passengers, for which or light freight apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf, or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper brig ELLEN MORRIS clears at the Customs THIS DAY (Tuesday), and sails to-morrow.
For passage only apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
FOR AUCKLAND,
the Clipper Barque
W. C. WENTWORTH, 350 tons, Captain M'Donald, is now loading at the Patent Slip Wharf, and having three-fourths of her cargo engaged will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA and TAVIUNI.—The clipper schooner DANCING WAVE, Brown, master, is receiving cargo at Patent Slip Wharf, and will be dispatched during this week.
Shippers will please send down cargo at once.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Agents.

FREMANTLE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND SHANGHAI.—The brig MACASSAR, 400 tons, with dispatch. Produce taken at a reasonable rate.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

FREMANTLE, SWAN RIVER, direct.—First-class brig MACASSAR, 400 tons burthen. Passengers can be landed at Batavia by this vessel via Fremantle.
Favourable opportunity to ship MAIZE, FLOUR, BUTTER, &c. For freight or passage apply to
HENRY FISHER and CO., 143, Pitt-street.

FOR BROADSOUND.—The HANNAH NEWTON, now fast loading at Market Wharf, will CLEAR at the Customs on WEDNESDAY. Rates of freight &c., apply J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner MARY ANN, Captain Stephens, is now receiving cargo at the PATENT SLIP WHARF, and, being under engagement, will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The clipper schooner MARQUIS OF LORNE is now loading, and will clear at Customs on THURSDAY.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Roddam's Wharf; or to
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

PEACOCK, for NELLIGEN.—Cargo received TO-MORROW, Tuesday.
Apply J. BOOTH, 238, Sussex-street; or on board, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR BERMAGUI, NUMBA.—Sails TO-MORROW.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA.—The ESTHER sails THIS DAY.
H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

MORUYA.—Regular trader MOSES FLETCHER. Freight, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

KIAMA and GERRINGONG.—Agenoria, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nuttor, agent.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Commerce, now receiving cargo, Wright's Wharf.

BARQUE BESSIE MORRIS, from LONDON.—All claims against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned by noon on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP CANNING, for London.—All Accounts against the above ship must be rendered at the office of the undersigned by noon on WEDNESDAY, otherwise they cannot be recognised.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHIP BLACKADDER, from London.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass entries at once for Campbell's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed.
Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

SHIP DUKE OF ABERCORN, from London.—Consignees of goods per this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Moore's Wharf. All goods for which entries are not passed THIS MORNING will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of goods, after the same have been landed on the wharf.
Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., Agents.

Captain Dalrymple will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

CHARTERS.
The undersigned are open to charter Vessels at highest rates, from Sydney or Newcastle, for

HONGKONG	HONOLULU
SHANGHAI	SAN FRANCISCO
GALLE.	MAURITIUS.

Also intercolonial ports.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FREIGHT or CHARTER.—Schooner LOOK-OUT. Apply on board, Pyrmont Bay.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, the splendid schooner
SERENA THAYER,
now on her first voyage.
Apply to Captain A. BROWN, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

TONNAGE WANTED, FOR SINGAPORE and NAGASAKI.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

TONNAGE.
The undersigned are open to CHARTER Vessels for
LONDON
HONGKONG
SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
BOMBAY
GALLE
BATAVIA
MAURITIUS
SAN FRANCISCO.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

FOR SALE, a LIGHTER, about 14 tons. Apply G. BUCKHAM, King and Clarence streets.

FOR SALE, a Sailing DINGY, 16 feet; sails and gear complete. A. Thornley, Glebe Point.

FOR SALE, a new Centreboard Sailing BOAT, cheap; copper-fastened throughout, 17 feet long, 6 feet beam, with or without gear. Apply at Mr. JOHN CARR'S, Shipchandler, 122, Sussex-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER, a Vessel, about 30 tons, light draught. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wf.

WANTED, FREIGHT for 30 tons copper ore, to Newcastle. D. Little, 62, Margaret-street.

NOTICE.
PORT OF BALLINA, RICHMOND RIVER, SHIPPING AGENCY.
The undersigned is prepared to undertake, on behalf of Shipowners and others interested in the trade of the above port, the procuring Cargoes and Freights, and the transaction of general shipping business.
EDMUND ROSS.

MEETINGS.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.
A General MEETING of the Subscribers will be held THIS DAY, 25th instant, at the Board Room of the Institution, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., for the election, by ballot, of an Honorary Surgeon, vice Dr. P. Sydney Jones, who has resigned; and seven Directors, in room of those retiring under Rule 35.
The candidates for vacant office of Honorary Surgeon are Messrs. C. K. Mackellar and W. W. Spencer.
The following gentlemen have been nominated as Directors, viz.:—

Messrs. John Fraser	Messrs. Joseph Paxton
Richard Jones	E. T. Penfold
Edward Knox	S. H. Pearce
Hon. S. D. Gordon	F. Senior
Mr. M. Metcalfe	J. B. Watt.

M. H. STEPHEN, R. LEWERS, Joint Hon. Secretaries.

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS' SOCIETY.—A Special General MEETING, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at 8 o'clock.
By order of the President.

MASONIC.—VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY LODGE, No. 937, E. C.—Regular Monthly MEETING THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30. Initiation. By order of the W. M. F. O. Monckton, Hon. Sec.

ROYAL WILLIAM, No. 2 Branch Extended Order Protestant Alliance Friendly Society.—Usual Monthly MEETING TO-NIGHT, in the Lodge Room, Pitt-street South, at 7.30. S. ANDERSON, Secretary.

L. O. L., No. 65.—MEETING THIS EVENING, Wesleyan Schoolroom, Waverley.

NO. 76 STAR OF AUSTRALIA L. O. L. will meet THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Cropley's Rooms, below Christ Church, George-street South.
J. W. CLARK, Secretary.

NO. 66, L.O.L.—Monthly MEETING, No. 1, Park-st., THIS EVENING, 8 o'clock. Thos. Jessop, secy.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND (14th February), Brown KANGAROO PUP (slut). No. 1, Hope-terrace, Liverpool-street.

LOST, from Pyrmont Bridge, a round Oregon SPAR 42 feet. Reward. Mr. Beattie, Pyrmont.

LOST, a Male PHEASANT. The finder will be rewarded 40, Lower Fort-street.

LOST, from Macquarie-street, or in Gardens, a leather PURSE—two pound notes, two half-sovereigns, three penny pieces. A reward at 199, Macquarie-street.

LOST, in Balmain, on Thursday last, a £10-NOTE, Bank of Australasia. The finder will be rewarded upon returning it to Dr. WATSON, Balmain.

LOST, on Saturday, small Gold LOCKET, about Railway Station, Pitt-street or George-street. 10s reward.
LITTLE, 62, Margaret-street.

LOST, between Macquarie-place and Hunter-street, a Lady's Gold WATCH with Chain attached. Finder handsomely rewarded at HARDY, BROTHERS, 13, Hunter-street.

LOST, at Bondi, on Saturday afternoon, Centre of Gold EARRING, with coral stone. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to Farmer and Painter's, Pitt-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Sunday, a Meerschaum PIPE, mounted with gold. Apply at Manns' Hotel.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JAMES ELLIS, write to your Brother DOUGLAS. Direct, Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.

MR. P. S. SELFE will oblige by calling on Messrs. GREVILLE and CO. this morning. Important.

SHOULD this meet the eye of Mr. SAMUEL CATLIN, write to WILLIAM HENRY KIGGS, Electric Telegraph Department, East Indian Railway, Toondle, near Agra, India.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TRANS-CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPH.
The persons named below, who formed a portion of the construction parties from Port Darwin and the Roper River, are hereby notified that the Government of South Australia have decided upon granting them a BONUS of fifteen pounds (£15) per man, and in view of obtaining immediate payment of such they are requested to communicate their respective addresses to the undersigned, when arrangements will be made for paying any absent from Sydney without the necessity of a personal attendance.

Parties to whom gratuities have been granted:—

Brenan, Thomas	Haiden, William
Booth, Charles	Hines, Charles
Brisson, Thomas	Kelly, Robert
Byrne, James	Kiley, John
Clyma, Phillip	Lister, Edward
Coddy, John	Lynch, Michael
Coddy, Patrick	Lawler, James T.
Cowan, Thomas	Lawler, William
Daly, Michael	Mack, Michael
Donnelly, Michael	Maguire, Arthur
Fletcher, George	Makin, Alfred
Ford, George	Noble, Archibald
Fairhall, Eugene	Palmer, Thomas
Greenwood, Alfred	Seymour, Charles
Hartley, William	Smith, Henry Charles
Henry, Michael	Spalding, John.

In all thirty-two.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for the Government of South Australia.
123, Pitt-street North, Sydney, 21st February, 1873.

T. M. arrived in town on Saturday, and is suited with home for his boy.

THOMAS DOWNES.—If this should meet the eye of Thomas Downes, write to your brother JOHN, at Mr. FAIRBRIDGE'S, 164, Moray-street, Emerald Hill, Melbourne.

£2 REWARD.—WILLIAM FLEET, 16 years old, deserted from the indented service of Charles Colket, bootmaker, of Newtown. The above reward will be given for the arrest of the above-named boy. A warrant has been issued. CHARLES COLKET.
February 24, 1873.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. PAUL'S, REDFERN.—A MEETING of the Parishioners and Friends of the Rev. Canon STEPHEN will be held in the Schoolroom, Cleveland-street, THIS EVENING, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of bidding him Godspeed on his voyage to England. The chair will be taken by the Very Rev. the DEAN OF SYDNEY.
There will be Divine Service in the church at half-past 7.
R. THOMPSON, J. T. HANSARD, A. GORDON, Churchwardens.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOLS.—A Tea MEETING will be held in the Infant Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, the 25th instant.
The tea, to be provided by Compagnoni, will be on the table at 7 o'clock.
Speeches, and music (vocal and instrumental) during the evening.
Tickets, 2s each, to be obtained at Mr. M'Cabe's; Mr. Farrell, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets; and at Mr. Cole's, stationer, King and George streets.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RELIGIOUS TEMPERANCE AND PHILANTHROPIC MISSION.—Mr. PETER CAMPBELL gratefully owns receipt:—Total amount of donations received since 1st January (including 5s from Mr. Shying), £70 2s 6d. Mr. Campbell has advertised for an Assistant Missionary; they will leave Sydney (D.V.) within the next three weeks. Meantime services for the poor, and tracts as usual; neither collections nor seat rents. Further donations respectfully solicited, expenses of this mission being very high. 151, William-street (Devonshire-terrace), Woolloomooloo.

MR. PETER CAMPBELL requires the services of a thorough and energetic Christian gentleman as ASSISTANT MISSIONARY for up-country work; will (in first instance) labour in company, and travel per buggy. Both would (D.V.) leave the city within next three weeks. Apply, by letter only, with references, particulars, and fixed amount of remuneration expected. 151, William-street (Devonshire-terrace), Woolloomooloo.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH.—The Ladies' MEETING, convened for Monday evening, at 20, Newtown Road, stands ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 8.30 p.m. The Sunday-school Teachers are particularly requested to attend. E. HILL, A. PEMELL, Joint Secretaries pro tem.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, Parramatta-street.
A MEETING of the Congregation will be held in the SCHOOLROOM, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 26th instant, after the service, for the purpose of preparing an ADDRESS to be presented to the Rev. Canon SMITH, previous to his departure from the above Church.
JAMES THORNE, Churchwarden.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 9 BATTERY V.A.—The attention of members who have not passed through Musketry Instruction is urgently directed to the course now going on at the Victoria Barracks. FRED. WELLS, Captain.

NO. 11 BATTERY.—All members of first squad must attend Victoria Barracks, at 7.15 THIS EVENING.

ENGINEER RIFLE CLUB.—The Monthly Committee MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, after drill, at the Victoria Barracks.
A. C. MOUNTAIN, Hon. Sec.

4 RIFLES.—Special DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

PERSONS desiring to join No. 8 Co., Sydney Battalion Vol. Rifles, will please attend at the formation of New Squad, THIS EVENING, 7.30, Hyde Park.
S. DICKSON, Lieut. Commanding.

NO. 1 HIGHLANDERS.—Special DRILL, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 25th instant, at 7.30 p.m., by Major JAQUES. Every member is requested to attend. JOHN CAMPBELL, Captain.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of Volunteer LAND ORDERS. R. Peel Raymond, Bell's-chambers.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, for cash. Richardson and Wrench, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 3 VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS. Apply, this morning, F. Fahey and Co.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION,
to be held in the Exhibition Building, and
PRINCE ALFRED PARK, SYDNEY,
COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, AND CLOSING ABOUT THE 3RD OF MAY, 1873.
SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.
1st—AGRICULTURAL.

I. HORSES	IX. SUGAR
II. CATTLE	X. FARM PRODUCE
III. SHEEP	XI. HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE
IV. PIGS	
V. POULTRY	XII. MANURES
VI. DOGS	XIII. IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
VII. WOOL	
VIII. WINE	SILK, &c.

Covered sheds, stalls, hencoops, &c., &c., will be provided.
2nd—NON-AGRICULTURAL.
I. FINE ARTS
II. APPARATUS AND APPLICATION OF LIBERAL ARTS
III. FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS FOR THE USE OF DWELLINGS
IV. CLOTHING, INCLUDING FABRICS AND OTHER OBJECTS WORN ON THE PERSON
V. PRODUCTS, RAW AND MANUFACTURED OF MINING INDUSTRY, FORESTRY, &c., &c.
VI. APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE COMMON ARTS
VII. FOOD, FRESH, PRESERVED, AND IN VARIOUS STATES OF PRESERVATION
VIII. TECHNICAL PRIZES.
Schedules of Prizes and forms of certificates of entry may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, No. 227, George-street, Sydney; and from the secretaries of the principal local societies.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—T. F. WIESENER guarantees his watch repairs for 12 months.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Inimitable.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, 20, Wynyard-square.

A SINGLE TOOTH, from 4s 6d. Decayed teeth extracted or filled, 1s; misfits remodelled. Repairs done. Children's teeth regulated. Toothache cured.
C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-street.

ASSAYING.—Mining speculators and others can have minerals tested accurately by the undersigned, Practical Assayist.
W. TWEMLOW, 295, George-street, Sydney.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—JOHN BEECH, Chimney-sweep, 156, Woolloomooloo-st., op. St. Kilda House.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon Dentist, 2, Wynyard-sq., is now daily in attendance.

DENNIS and SMITH,
Account Book Makers,
Manufacturing Stationers,
and
General Printers,
30, Bridge-street, Sydney.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diploma, 1836), 178, Pitt-st., op Punch's.

F. A. SPECK, Painter, Paperhanger, Carver, Gilder, &c. Estimates given for repairs. 65, Market-st.

G. R. SUTTOR, JOHN F. CLEMENTS, and CO., Stock and Station Agents, Auctioneers, and Fat Stock Salesmen, Post Office-buildings, Bathurst; also 763, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN BAIN, Scale Maker, 17, Park-street, SELLING OFF Stock and Trade, on account of ill health.

LAW WRITING.—Briefs and Registration Copies, 1½d per folio. G. H. JOHNSON, 76, Devonshire-street.

MR. BURNE, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Regent-street, Botany Road.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON, Conveyancer, Balmain.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—THE EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer for Artificial Teeth.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

NAVIGATION Taught, Nautical Instruments repaired. T. T. MATTHEWS, George and Bridge sts.

PORTMANTEAUS made to order. Repairs neatly executed. W. B. Lancashire, 121, Bathurst-st. East.

RICHARD PEEK, Mining Agent and Broker, Office, Hunter-street, next George-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship; lowest charges. 88, King-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

A CARD.—Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 241, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st. Established 1861.

THE KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.
FOUNDED A.D. 1832.
The Head-Master regrets his PRESENT inability to admit more than the number of boys now in residence. It is, no doubt, highly desirable for "The King's School" to supply every demand which is made upon its resources; but the DEMAND, however tempting, must not be indulged BEYOND THE POWER OF SUPPLY. The PRESENT accommodation and teaching power of the School is amply adequate to the numbers now on the roll; but, to receive more boys, WITHOUT INCREASING BOTH ONE AND THE OTHER, would be a suicidal policy which would certainly and deservedly eventuate in the withdrawal of public confidence. In order to meet the demand for increased accommodation, the Head-Master has entered into arrangements by which two of the Senior Masters will be prepared, after next Mid-winter Vacation, to receive into their houses a certain number of boarders. These boarders will be under exactly the same discipline as obtains in the Head-Master's house; and they will be entitled to every privilege the school affords. The Head-Master will exercise a direct control over the Masters' Houses, and their economy; and will guarantee that no master shall hold his license to receive boarders who does not efficiently and faithfully fulfil the conditions under which such license is granted. By this system of Masters' Houses, so well understood by English Public School men, the Head-Master proposes to meet the demand for INCREASED ACCOMMODATION. The teaching power shall be kept up to a standard fully equal to the work which has to be done.
After next mid-winter vacation, twelve admissions, in addition to the number now on the roll, can be guaranteed; but to ensure proper and timely arrangements being made, the applications must be forwarded to the Head-Master without delay.
GEO. F. MACARTHUR, Head Master.
The King's School, February 22.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

NEW BOOKS
By
JAMES GEORGE BEANEY, F.R.C.S.,
Formerly Surgeon to Melbourne Hospital.
Just published,
CHILDREN,
THEIR MANAGEMENT in HEALTH and DISEASE.
1 vol., 8vo., 240 pages, 2s 6d, cloth 3s 6d,
Post 6d extra.

CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS.
Being a
PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION of the DISEASE in its SECONDARY and TERTIARY FORMS.
1 vol., 8vo., cloth, 470 pages, 20 coloured plates, 15s., by post 16s 6d.

The
GENERATIVE SYSTEM:
and its
FUNCTIONS in HEALTH and DISEASE.
1 vol., 8vo., cloth, 326 pages, price 10s 6d,
by post, 12s.
F. F. BAILLIERE, Publisher, Collins-street East, Melbourne.

AUBREY'S History of England, in bound divisions or parts monthly. Fussell, 227, George-st. (2nd floor).

CANVASSERS supplied with Bound BOOKS and Parts at wholesale prices. FUSSELL, 227, George-st.

OCEAN and CLIFF STUDIES at Coogee, six new stereographs, superb quality. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

CHEAP PIANOFORTE MUSIC.—Popular Songs and Dance Music, all at 6d and 1s each. 23, Hunter-st.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, and every description of CHEAP ACCOUNT-BOOKS.
NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES of every description, cheaper than any other house in town.
W. H. ROYALL
(Late W. A. COOKE),
Cheap Stationery Shop, 570, George-street.

NEW BOOKS, per MAIL STEAMER.
How I Found Livingstone, by Stanley, with maps and illustrations, 25s, including postage to the country; the large edition, 736 pages
Sunday at Home, Leisure Hour, Children's Friend, Infant's Magazine, Good Words, Chatterbox, Children's Prize, Faithful Words, all new volumes
Tom Hood's Comic Annual for 1873, with 23 pages of illustrations, 1s 6d, by post 1s 9d
At a Venture, being the Christmas number of the Quiver, 1s, by post 1s 3d
Whittaker's Almanac for 1873, containing Army and Navy lists, Lords and Commons, 322 pages, 1s 6d, by post 2s
Good-bye, Sweetheart, by the author of Cometh up as a Flower, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Poor Miss Finch, by Wilkie Collins, 7s 6d, by post, 8s 6d
An Only Sister, by Madame Guizot de Witt, edited by author of John Halifax, Gentleman, 5s, post 5s 6d
The Story of The Plébiscite: told by one of the 7,500,000 who voted "Yes," from the French of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, 24 illustrations, 4s 6d, by post 5s 6d. A thrilling narrative
Little Men: Life at Plumfield, with Jo's Boys, by Louisa M. Alcott, price 2s, by post 2s 6d
The Christmas Number of the Graphic, containing the tale of the "Wandering Heir," by Charles Reade, with twelve engravings, and a large plate of "Happy Christmas Time," 2s, post 2s 3d
The Christmas Number of the Illustrated London News, containing a large humorous coloured plate, "In Doleful Dumps," or Hudibras and Ralpho in the Stocks, 2s, post 2s 3d
Punch Almanac for 1873, by post 8d.
At MOFFITT'S, 227, Pitt-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Coal now landing ex Prompt. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont Wharf.

WANTED, 100 tons Newcastle COAL. W. Short, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

PUBLICATIONS.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA TIMES.—Published Wednesdays and Saturdays. To be had of the Agents, GORDON and GOTCH, George-street, Sydney, every Thursday and Monday morning. A first-class advertising medium.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Shareholders are requested to take notice that on and after the 10th March, the INTEREST of 8 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital will be payable at the Society's offices, No. 235, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By order of the Board,
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Applications will be received up to the 1st March next, from gentlemen willing to discharge the duties of Secretary to the above Club. Salary Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum, and to be addressed to the Acting Honorary Secretary.
A. THOMPSON, 196, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
All communications in connection with the above Club to be addressed to
A. THOMPSON, Acting Hon. Sec., 196, Pitt-street.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 2.
A SALE of the right to the advance of £300 will take place on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 9 p.m.
THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

GEORGE ROBERTSON,
Book Importer and Manufacturing Stationer,
HAS REMOVED
to
33 and 35, LITTLE COLLINS-STREET WEST,
corner of M'Killop-street, near Queen-street, Melbourne.

REMOVAL.—WILLIAM PRICE, and Co., Drapery Warehousemen, to 163, Pitt-st., late G. Moore and Co

MORT AND CO.,
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.
LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents, Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

NOTICE.
Mr. JOHN FEWING, Butcher, of Windsor, having made over all his book debts to me, I hereby authorize Mr. C. GUEST, of Richmond, to COLLECT the same; and his receipt will be a sufficient discharge.
G. M. PITT, Greville's Rooms, Sydney.

NOTICE.
During my temporary absence from the colony, Mr. ARTHUR WILLIAM SUTTON is appointed my duly authorized attorney to act for me in all matters relating to my business and affairs.
JOHN G. COHEN.

NOTICE.—I have appointed my son, Mr. HENRY JAMES BELL, and my managing clerk, Mr. ABRAHAM SIMPSON, to act as my Attorneys during my absence from the colony.
HENRY BELL.
Sydney, 20th February, 1873.

J. VICKERY, Mining Manager, Hill End, will undertake the practical, financial, and all other duties connected with the management of mines, and from his long experience trusts he will be able to give entire satisfaction. Address Hill End.

FOR SOLFERINO GOLD-FIELDS.
Coach runs to the above Gold-fields
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Leaving the Freemasons' Hotel, Grafton, at 6 a.m.
Returning
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
E. ECCLES, Proprietor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, in its present session, for leave to bring in a BILL to authorise the Borough of Parramatta to SELL certain LAND known as the OLD MARKET-PLACE, situate in Church-street, Parramatta, and to apply the proceeds in and towards the erection of a Town Hall.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1873.
J. R. BOWDEN, Marsden-street, Parramatta, Solicitor to the Bill.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JOHN STACPOOLE, late of the Sydney Infirmary, but formerly of 22, Upper Fort-street, Sydney, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the Will of the above-named John Stacpoole, deceased, may be granted to the Rev. WILLIAM ALLWORTH, the sole executor in the said will named.
Dated this 24th day of February, 1873.
PIGOTT and TRICKETT, Proctors for the Executor, 129, King-street, Sydney.

STANTHORPE TIN MINING COMPANY.
At a MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 4th February instant, it was resolved to wind up the Company and to commence proceedings against the original proprietors for the recovery of the moneys paid to them.
NOTICE is hereby given, that it will be necessary for such of the Shareholders, or their agents, as desire to participate in the benefits of such proceedings to call at the Office of the Company, 132, Pitt-street, before the 20th February instant, and sign the resolution above mentioned, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.

STANTHORPE TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The contemplated proceedings against the original proprietors are not being taken by this Company, but by such of the shareholders who have resolved, or shall resolve, to take action to recover the moneys which they have paid.
The costs and expenses will not be defrayed by the Company, but by subscription, the amount payable by each shareholder being regulated by the number of shares held by him.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED SANDEMAN, Manager.

AUCTIONEER'S SPECIAL NOTICE.
Extensive and Unreserved Sale of Woollens, Ready-made Clothing, &c.
Commencing THIS DAY, Tuesday, 25th instant, at 11 a.m.; and TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at same hour.
Mr. CHARLES TEAKLE begs to draw the particular attention of WAREHOUSEMEN, TAILORS, WOOLLEN DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, and others, to his extensive Sale of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR CASES of the best selected Clothing and Woollens, &c., ever offered in this market.
Catalogues on application at the Rooms.
CHARLES TEAKLE, Auctioneer,
7, Wynyard-street.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
TWO GRAND SALES
of
MAGNIFICENT MARBLE SCULPTURES
VALUABLE BRONZE STATUARY
HANDSOME BRONZE CANDELABRA
ELEGANT ORMOLU DITTO
SUPERB ORMOLU DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
VERY CURIOUS OLD SHIELDS
ALUMINIUM, GILT and OXIDISED SILVER ORNAMENTS
Fancy Articles, &c., &c.
Commencing THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 a.m., and following day, WEDNESDAY, at the same hour.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB beg to draw the attention of private gentlemen, connoisseurs of art, and others to these sales, and respectfully solicit INSPECTION before commencement of sale.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.
Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

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MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned General MEETING of the Members of the above Association will be held on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at the Office of the Association, 247, George-street, Sydney, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of approving the By-laws proposed for the future conduct of the affairs of the Association.
Any member may obtain a copy of the proposed By-laws on application at the Office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT GIBSON, Secretary.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

THE SHAREHOLDERS, CITY BANK.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the seat vacant at the Board of Directors of your bank, by the resignation of the Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq., and request the favour of your vote and interest at the forthcoming election.
I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WATSON.
York-street, 8th February, 1873.

GOLDEN BELT GOLD MINING COMPANY, EMILY REEF, TAMBAROORA (Limited).
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.
A Special General MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company is convened to be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS (Tuesday) DAY, 25th instant, at quarter-past 4 o'clock. Business—as per circular.
EDWARD L. HITCHINS, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 17th February, 1873.

A GENERAL MEETING of the COWRA COPPER COMPANY will be held at Company's Office, 289, George-street, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 3 p.m., to receive Report, Statement of Accounts, and any other business.
S. FRANKELL, Manager.

SYDNEY AND BALLARAT GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—A Special MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Park-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY next, the 28th instant, at 7.30 p.m., when the Directors will submit a progress report.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

PAXTON'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3.30 p.m., to receive the Report of the Directors to 31st December, to elect Directors in place of those now holding office (Messrs. Richard Jones, Joseph Paxton, Arthur Hill Coates Macafee, George Curtis, and Henry Burrows) all of whom retire in terms of the deed, but are eligible for re-election, to appoint an auditor, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with provisions of the deed.
By order of the Board,
GILCHRIST and WESTON.
Sydney, 10th February, 1873.
Every shareholder intending to become a candidate for the office of Director must give to the Manager of the Company seven days' notice at the least of such intention.

STANNIFER TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The first Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, on FRIDAY, February 28th, at 11 a.m. Business: To receive Directors' Report and Balance-sheet for half-year ending December 31st, and for the transaction of any further business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
171, Pitt-street.

SOUTHERN COBAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The first Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, February 26, at 3 p.m. Business: To receive progress Report of the Directors for half-year ending January 31st, and to consider any further business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board,
GEORGE HARDIE, Manager.
171, Pitt-street.

ROYAL OAK GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), Macquarie River.
A General MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company took place at the Masonic Hall Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING last, when the following Office-bearers were elected:—
Directors: P. L. C. Shepherd, W. H. Simpson, Thomas Elliott, D. M. Hunt, and Wm. Elvey
Trustees: P. L. C. Shepherd and Captain Baynes
Auditors: E. Kirchner and W. Gotch
Manager: B. B. Power
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales
Solicitors: Messrs. Deane and Deane.

THE SYDNEY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited), MIDDLE CREEK, INVERELL.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The first Annual MEETING will take place at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1873, at 4 o'clock.
BUSINESS:
To receive the Directors' Report and Balance-Sheet to 31st December, 1872.
To elect a Director and two Auditors, and consider any matters that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 7th February, 1873.
Candidates for the vacant seat at the Board are required to leave notice in writing at the Company's Office, fourteen clear days before the day of election.

GREAT SOUTHERN GOLD MINING CO. (Limited), KIMO RANGES, GUNDAGAI.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The first Half-yearly General MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 25th February instant, at 4 o'clock.
BUSINESS:
To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1872, and consider any matters that may be brought forward, in accordance with the Deed.
By order of the Board.
W. H. DELOITTE, Legal Manager.
Sydney, 7th February, 1873.

HOPEFUL GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—The adjourned General Meeting of shareholders in this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 25th day of February, 1873, at 3 o'clock p.m.
Business:—The consideration of the Report of the Directors and Balance-sheet, the election of one Director and one Auditor in the place of those now retiring, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.
WILLIAM WALKER, Legal Manager.
175, Pitt-street.

PRICE'S HILL G. M. COMPANY (Limited), Bowling Alley Point.
The First Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Company, at Greville's Rooms, on FRIDAY, 28th instant, at noon.
BUSINESS.
To approve the Report and Balance-sheet for the half-year ending 31st December last; to elect one Director, in place of T. O. Dadswell, Esq., who retires, but is elegible for re-election, and two Auditors; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
SYMONDS and GRAY.

WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of of Shareholders in this Company will be held at Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, on MONDAY, the 10th March proximo, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors as to the character and capabilities of the mine, and to determine whether mining operations be continued or otherwise.
By order of the Board,
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.
Sydney, 24th February, 1873.

ROTHSCHILD G. M. COMPANY (Limited), Wattle Flat.—A Special General MEETING of shareholders will be held at Greville's Rooms on FRIDAY next, at 7.30 p.m., on business of importance. Symonds and Gray.

GRAPHOLITE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE.—The adjourned Half-yearly General MEETING of shareholders in this Company will be held at the offices of the Company, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m.
BUSINESS:
The consideration of Report of Directors and Balance-sheet, the election of one Director and two Auditors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting in accordance with Deed of Settlement.
WILLIAM WALKER, Legal Manager.

INVERELL TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The first Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 132, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 25th February, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
ALFRED FANCKEMAN, Manager.

OXON GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given, that the First Half-yearly General MEETING of Shareholders will be held, at the Company's Offices, 323, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.
For the election of one Director, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
E. BENNETT, Legal Manager.

CRUISKEEN LAWN GOLD MINING CO. (Limited.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, to receive Report of Directors and Balance-sheet to 31st December, 1872; to elect a Director in the room of P. N. Trebeck, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
L. SHARWOOD, Manager.
309, George-street, 17th February, 1873.

BEYERS AND HOLTERMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The following duly qualified shareholders have given the required notice that they are Candidates for the office of Director, namely:—Messrs. G. WIGRAM ALLEN, RICHARD JONES, A. H. C. MASAFEE, RICHARD HILL, CHARLES MULLER, M.D., JOHN M'ELHONE, H. L. BEYERS, J. H. NEALE, and M. C. COWLISHAW.
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 21st February, 1873.

CARROLL AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The following duly qualified Shareholders have given the required notice of their candidature for the office of Director at the ensuing General Meeting of Shareholders, namely:—
Messrs. Richard Jones, S. H. Smyth, Henry Burrows, John Keep, William Hezlet, A. H. Cox, Geo. Rouse, G. H. Cox, and J. M'Elhone.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 20th February, 1873.

RELIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, IRONBARKS.
A Special General MEETING of Shareholders will be held THIS DAY, February 25, at 4.30 p.m., at the Offices of the undersigned, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to consider draft Deed of Settlement.
HARDIE and GORMAN.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

THE MONTE CHRISTO GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), HAWKINS HILL.
The Adjourned MEETING of Shareholders in the above-named Company will take place on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, in Board-room, Greville's-chambers at half-past 2 p.m., instead of 12 o'clock, as previously arranged.
JOHN HURLEY, Manager.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

DEW OF THE ALPS.
manufactured by
BRESLIN, BISCHOFF, and CO.,
Geneva, Switzerland.
We beg to call public attention to the above named Liquor, which received the first premium at the Paris Exposition in 1867.
Sole Agents,
M. MOSS and CO., Sydney.

MARRIAN'S ALE on SALE. S. DE LISSA, 3, Barrack-street.

NOBEL'S GIANT BLASTING POWDER or DYNAMITE, patented in New South Wales 30th May, 1872.—100 CASES, part of a direct shipment to Maxwell Reynolds, of Melbourne, made by Alfred Nobel, of Hamburg, the inventor and patentee.
For SALE by
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.,
Agents for A. R. Green, Attorney for Alfred Nobel.

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The undersigned are in receipt of regular supplies of the manufactures of Messrs. BRYAN, CORCORAN, WITT, and CO.
MILLSTONES, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet
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Coarse Salt, in strong sacks
Fine ditto, ditto ditto
Rock Salt, large lumps.
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GEORGE PRICE'S Treble Patent Ne Plus Ultra FIREPROOF SAFES. A shipment now landing, ex Botanist, small and large sizes. Also Japanned Leather Boxes and Cash Boxes, fitted with Price's Ne Plus Ultra Locks.
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Opposite Union Bank.

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FIRE-PROOF STARCH.—This patented invention affords perfect security from personal or other injury from fire. Ladies' dresses, bed-curtains, window-blinds, &c., &c., dressed with it, are rendered uninflammable. The substance is pure white, and does not affect the colour of any article to which it is applied; it contains no unpleasant or prejudicial ingredient, and is used as ordinary fine starch.
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NEW SEASON'S TEAS.—The undersigned, in addition to their cargo per Engelbert, have received shipments of new season's TEAS per England, Formosa, and Ashburton, consisting of good ration to finest CONGOUS, choice Scented Orange PEKOES, and GUNPOWDERS, muster packages of which are now open.
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SPECTACLES, fine steel frames with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d pair. Ellis, 230, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's.

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HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots, 1s each. All chemists and storekeepers.

WAUGH'S CELEBRATED BAKING POWDER,
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Owing to increased demand, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, are appointed SOLE AGENTS for Sydney and neighbourhood.

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UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, and is especially adapted for children.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
Quite harmless to animals, but effectually destroys every species of insect, in all stages of metamorphosis.
Sold in packets, tins, bottles of various sizes, by all chemists and druggists.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can only be obtained by the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s 6d, 7s, 10s 6d (equal to four small), and 21s per bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America, and the colonies under their names.
A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
is obtained by the use of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburn and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle. Ask for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.
WHITE AND SOUND TEETH
are indispensable to personal attractions, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s 9d per box. Ask for "Rowland's Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.
ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE
never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s, 7s 6d, and 10s 6d per bottle.
All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, the Colonies, and South America.
A. ROWLAND and SON,
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishingly efficacious in the cure of Scrofula and all other skin diseases. They will effect cures when all other means fail. The effect of these medicines is surprising. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., and all druggists.

RANDERSON'S Podophyllin LOZENGES remove sick headache, liver complaints, and costiveness.

NEW MATERIAL FOR BRICKS.—During the last few years, experiments have from time to time been made with the view to utilize in some way the mounds of shale (the refuse of the coal mines) which cover an area of several thousands of acres in South Staffordshire, by converting them into bricks. Several enterprising firms have already embarked in this novel but profitable business. When properly pulverised the shale is found to be an excellent material for the purpose, the bricks produced being hard and durable, resembling in colour the fire-clay bricks of the Stourbridge district, although for furnace and such like purposes, they are not so valuable. For ordinary building, however, they are found to be of equal practical value to the ordinary red bricks, the only possible objection to the former being their colour, which is somewhat too light for a smoky district like South Staffordshire. This objection, however, could only apply to their use for buildings of architectural pretensions, and such buildings in the Black Country do not predominate. There is every reason to believe that this method of utilizing the innumerable dusky hillocks which disfigure the South Staffordshire landscape will gradually develope into an industry of some importance. The material is to be had in any quantity for a mere nominal sum, and its exhaustion in those parts of the district where the collieries are worked out would be doubtless followed by a restoration of the landscape to a much nearer resemblance than it now bears to its former beauty.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at noon.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. SAMUEL moved that the President leave the chair, and the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the further consideration of an address respecting the decision of the Intercolonial Conference as to the terminus of postal service via Suez.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said that before the President left the chair he desired to say a few words on the question. The more he thought over the matter the more satisfied was he that it was not properly the subject for an address, but that it should have taken the form of resolutions to be assented to by that House and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor with a request that he would forward them to her Majesty's advisers at home. This was not a matter in which her Majesty's prerogative was concerned, nor a matter of high Imperial concern. It was a matter which might be conducted by the Lords of the Treasury on the one hand and our Executive Government on the other. It was in fact a matter of trade between the English Government and the Government of this colony. He thought therefore that beyond all question the form in which it should have been brought before the two Houses of Legislature in this colony was a resolution, or a series of resolutions. To address the Secretary of State for the Colonies was altogether out of the question. To address the Secretary of State, in terms of humble deference such as would be appropriate in addressing her Majesty, would have been inconsistent with our dignity, if not unconstitutional. But there could be no constitutional objection to addressing her Majesty, although he did not think that that was the right form for either branch of our Legislature to dispose of a matter of this kind. Then he objected to the address which had been presented for acceptance by that House, particularly the last paragraph. It appeared to him to imply that we were prepared to submit the matter to her Majesty as a sort of arbitrator, and that we should accept her decision as final and binding. It was proposed to appeal to her Majesty's justice and wisdom. The matter was in our own hands, to say yea or nay. When we appealed to her Majesty's wisdom and justice, we appealed for a decision that must be binding upon us. We said in effect that her Majesty was competent to decide the matter for us. But the question as to how postal communication between this country and Great Britain should be carried on, was one of local concern, which we were competent to decide for ourselves. If the resolutions had gone home, couched in the terms in which they were originally presented to that House, and her Majesty had decided in favour of the decision of the Conference, we should have been bound to have submitted, and we should have had to contribute our share to the service, or we should have been open to a charge of repudiation, in an offensive sense. He was glad to hear, however, that the address had been altered to some extent in the other branch of the Legislature, thus leaving it open to our Government to decide afterwards whether they should join in any contract that might be made or not. But, even as it was, he did not think that the matter was as plain and as unmistakable as it ought to be.

Mr. SAMUEL explained that when the House was in committee he moved the adoption of an address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. When they went into committee again he proposed to withdraw that address and substitute one to her Majesty.

Sir W. MANNING continued: He thought he was quite in order in stating what he thought the address should be. He was willing to concede that it should be addressed to her Majesty, so that it might be made conformable to the address agreed to by the other branch of the Legislature. He acknowledged that the address which had been agreed to by the other branch of the Legislature was better than the one that had been presented to the Council for its acceptance, because it left the Government open to reject any arrangement that might be made. But they ought, in the address from the Council, to make it still more plain that the Legislature of this colony would be perfectly free to refuse to enter into any contract, if it thought proper to do so. There ought to be no mistake as to the position we took up. He did not say it would not be the duty of the colony to join in the service, even if Melbourne was made the terminus. But he wished it to be clear that so far as the present action of the Legislature was concerned, we left the two Houses perfectly open to reject or accept any arrangements that might be made.

Mr. SAMUEL thought it was out of order for hon. members to discuss anything that had taken place in committee, until it had been reported to the House. He thought it would be better if they would wait until the House had gone into committee.

Mr. DOCKER said he did not intend to discuss what had taken place in committee. He desired to speak now, because, having been a representative of this colony on two previous Conferences on the postal question, he might be supposed to have some little acquaintance with the subject. He was further impelled to the course he was about to take by the extraordinary position taken up by the hon. gentleman, Mr. Alexander Campbell. That hon. gentleman stated that not only had the colony been placed in an extraordinary position, but it had to thank itself for being placed in that position. If he understood the hon. member, he stated that the South-western colonies were justified in the extraordinary course they had taken by the extraordinary conduct of the Governments of this colony in regard to the postal contracts with the P. and O. Company.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that he did not make use of the word "justified" in speaking of the South-western colonies. If he did so it was a *lapsus linguæ*. He meant to say that they were influenced by our continual desire to subvert the P. and O. Company's service for some other service via California.

Mr. DOCKER continued: Whether the hon. member used the word "justified" or not, did not much matter. The question was whether the proceedings of this colony on previous occasions justified the colonies spoken of in doing what they did. He thought not. The action taken by this colony on previous occasions only affected the contractors. The utmost that any Government of this colony ever did was to endeavour to secure from the P. and O. Company the due performance of their contract. We had only given notice twice to terminate the contract. One of those occasions was in 1865, when he had the honour of occupying the position as head of the department to which the question was submitted. And upon him rested in some measure the responsibility of recommending the Government of the day to pursue a certain course. And he thought he could show the House that it was not by teasing and nagging, and constantly endeavouring to excite a feeling of disapprobation at the manner in which the company was carrying out the contracts, but it was really upon solid grounds that it was thought desirable to terminate the contract. Complaints were made not only by this colony, but also by Victoria and South Australia, respecting the manner in which the service was being performed. During the years 1864 and 1865 it was quite the exception to find the contract fulfilled. Remonstrance was made with the Imperial Government, but without effect; and it was only when the company took a very high tone, and absolutely refused to make any change, that notice to terminate the contract was given. In replying to the Postmaster-General of this colony, the secretary to the company wrote a letter, in which was the following passage:—"The construction of a sufficient number of such vessels would involve an expenditure little short of £850,000; and it is scarcely necessary for the directors to point out to the Postmaster-General that, as prudent men of business, and as guardians of the interests of the shareholders of the company, they cannot be expected, with a contract terminable at two years' notice, and in face of the hostility recently evinced towards the company in the colonies, to undertake the responsibility of expending such an amount of capital." Notice of our wish to withdraw from the contract was given to the Imperial Government. In the same correspondence it would be seen that Sir James M'Culloch stated in the Victorian Assembly that it was the intention of the Government of Victoria to withdraw from the contract unless the service was performed in a better manner. The hon. member stated that the Government of this colony gave notice of withdrawal, then withdrew it, then gave notice again. The Government did nothing of the kind. The notice was not withdrawn when once given. But soon after it was given, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that the Imperial Government were carrying on negotiations for remodeling the contract, and suggesting that the notice of withdrawal from the contract on the part of this colony should be kept in abeyance, until it was seen what could be determined upon, and whether or not there was likely to be a removal of the grounds of complaint. The Government of this colony agreed to allow the notice to remain in abeyance. [Mr. HAY: I think previous notice had been given by Mr. Cowper's Government.] No, that was not a notice. Mr. Cowper's Government suggested that unless there was some improvement in carrying out the contract notice of withdrawal would be given. Well, they agreed to allow the notice to remain in abeyance; but what was the effect of that notice? Why from the very time it was in the hands of the Imperial Government, we had a decided improvement in the method of carrying out the contract. [Mr. A. CAMPBELL: Hear, hear.] It was carried on admirably for the four or five years that succeeded.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL: There were no breaks down; that is all.

Mr. HAY: What was the date of the notice of withdrawal?

Mr. DOCKER: It was in May, 1866. This led him to the second notice of withdrawal. That notice was not given in any captious spirit, nor with any purpose of annoying the company. It was given for this purpose. We found that the other colonies from causes of dissatisfaction with the contract, not from the manner in which the contract was carried out, wished to enter into a new arrangement, and gave notice. New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland had given notice, and then the Government of New South Wales telegraphed down to Victoria to know what course they were going to pursue. They informed us in reply, that it was their intention to give notice of withdrawal from the contract. [Mr. CAMPBELL: Hear, hear.] Under such circumstances what course were we to take? The whole responsibility of that moiety of the subsidy would fall upon New South Wales.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that he was informed in London that notice by any of the other colonies would have no effect, unless confirmed by the rest of the colonies who were parties to the contract.

Mr. DOCKER: Whatever the hon. gentleman had heard in London could not have any effect upon this colony, and no intimation reached this colony or any other to that effect.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL: I had it from a distinguished director of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. DOCKER said he had shown that it was totally impossible that anything this colony did could have influenced the other colonies on the present occasion. Now, that led him to the Conference itself, and there could be no doubt in the minds of hon. members that this Conference had proved a total failure on this question. It appeared that during previous Conferences, there was no failure on this question. During both Conferences, at which he had the honour of attending as one of the representatives of New South Wales, the delegates unanimously agreed to a postal service which would meet the joint interests of the colonies.

Mr. SAMUEL: It was never carried out.

Mr. DOCKER: Yes, but why? The first Conference agreed to an address to her Majesty, detailing the whole postal scheme, they had arrived at, and asking the concurrence of the Imperial Government. If hon. members desired to make themselves masters of the question, and look at the papers which had been published, they would see that the refusal of the Imperial Government to entertain the proposals of this Conference arose from their being put in motion by a minority of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria. By a minute submitted to the Postmaster-General of the day—the Duke of Montrose—the Imperial Government stated the reasons which actuated them, and which justified the Lords of the Treasury in not complying with the wishes of the colonies. That was the manner in which the first Conference fell through. Now with regard to the second Conference—a postal scheme comprehending the wishes of the colonies was agreed to in that Conference, but they all knew that the proceedings of the Conference required to be approved, before they had any weight, by the respective Legislatures of the colonies. The second postal scheme agreed to in Conference was thrown out in this colony by the Assembly. It passed this Chamber, but was thrown out in the other by arguments advanced by members who were deeply interested in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company of this colony. And now they came to the present Conference. What was the reason that they had been unable to agree to a postal scheme? It was from their departing from the proposition placed before them by the Imperial Government to be submitted to the Conference. That proposition was as follows:—"As several of the Australian colonies have on repeated occasions complained of the manner in which the service between Point de Galle and Australia has been performed, and so much difficulty has hitherto been experienced by the Home Government in providing a service satisfactory to the colonies, my lords have come to the conclusion that it is not advisable that the Imperial Government should any longer be parties to any contract for the service between Point de Galle and Australia, but that it would be better that the colonies should, at the expiration of the present contract, themselves, in combination, provide such service, leaving it to the Imperial Government to provide for the conveyance of the mails between England and Point de Galle." The Lords of the Treasury then went on to point out what they were prepared to do:—"A considerable sum has hitherto been contributed by the Australian colonies and New Zealand towards the expense of the conveyance of their mails between this country and Point de Galle. My Lords propose, at the termination of the present Point de Galle and Australian contract, to relieve the colonies from any payment on this account, and to undertake, on the part of the Imperial Government, so long as the present contract for the India and China mail service is in existence—that is, until the 31st January, 1880—to convey the colonial mails between England and Point de Galle, and *vice versâ*, free of all charge to the colonies, on the colonies in combination providing an efficient line of packets." Now, was that the question submitted to the Conference? On turning to the minutes of the proceedings of the Conference what did they find? That the very first question submitted for decision was that Melbourne should be the terminus of this line. Was that the question submitted to them by the Secretary of State? [Mr. SAMUEL: Hear, hear.] That was a question which should not have been submitted, and he was surprised that the chairman, if he had a knowledge of the question for consideration, should have put a resolution in that form. [Mr. A. CAMPBELL: Hear, hear.] It was so widely different from the question submitted to the Conference that he thought the chairman would have been justified in refusing to put it. Now, how was this met? It was met by a series of resolutions in the shape of an amendment and a counter-resolution moved by Mr. Langton. Therefore, the Conference resolved into this paltry dispute—whether Sydney or Melbourne should be the terminus. It was a question which did not concern the colonies, but which was to be determined by the contractors. (Hear, hear.) The Conference was concerned in the joint interests of the whole colonies in the service. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to attach blame to the representatives of this colony at that Conference, for he could see very plainly by the minutes that they were overborne; but the Vice-President of the Executive, in moving this resolution, stated that there was a letter, before the Conference met, from Mr. Francis, in which he stated that he would take part in the proceedings of no Conference, and agree to no postal line of which Victoria was not made the terminus. Now, that letter had not been found amongst the papers circulated in the House. He thought (although he was not disposed to blame the delegates for New South Wales) that had they conducted the proceedings of the Conference in the way they might have done, they would have secured a different result. It had been plain both to that House and the Assembly that the delegates from some of the other colonies gave a silent vote; but it was in the power of the representatives of this colony to compel these members to speak. He would show on what particular phase of the question they could have compelled them to do so. They found that, after this resolution was carried refusing to entertain the amended resolution tabled by Mr. Parkes, the representatives of New South Wales handed in a written protest against the decision of the Conference on the question. That protest still adhered to the subject of the terminus and not the general postal service. To this protest they appended a memorandum, which contained the whole marrow of the question. It was as follows:—"1st. To abide by the result of tenders being called for two services—one to Sydney and one to Melbourne, with the necessary branches—and to accept whichever is cheapest in the interest of all the colonies; or 2nd, to leave the question of terminus to the decision of the Secretary of State." Why was not this submitted, either as a substantial motion, which would have compelled the whole of the representatives to speak upon the question, or moved as an amendment to Mr. Langton's resolution, instead of the dreamy resolution treating solely of the terminus being at Sydney and not at Melbourne? An amendment of this nature would have compelled them to speak; but according to what they had been informed by the representatives of New South Wales, certain members of the Conference had come there predetermined in their opinions. Arrangements ought to have been made which would have compelled them to give their reasons for dissenting from the memorandum. But it came in the shape of a memorandum, and was never before the Conference. He thought, therefore, that our representatives had failed in their duty to the colony. He agreed with Sir William Manning in his opinion of the course the House ought to pursue, but he went a little further, and said it was not a subject of sufficient importance to go to the foot of the throne. If they went to the throne upon a subject already predetermined by the Imperial Government, they would be sacrificing their own dignity and that of the colony. They would meet with a refusal, for they would be told that the Imperial Government had already stated their disinclination to have anything to do with the matter, and that they would leave it entirely in the hands of the colonies; whilst the colonies have determined by a majority that the question should be dealt with in the way they had decided in Conference. Then what could the Imperial Government do in the matter, supposing the address to be carried and to be submitted to them. Would they not be likely to say to Melbourne and the other colonies, "We are tired of your paltry jealousies and your petty disputes, and we will have nothing more to do with you. If you will not accept the liberal offer which has been made to you, we withdraw that offer and leave you to make your own arrangements to get your letters." But, he thought it would have been more fitting the dignity of the House if they had proceeded by resolution. He thought they were bound to express some opinion upon the conduct and procedure of the delegates from the other colonies, and that this would have been better done by a series of resolutions, which could have been sent by address to the Government with a request that his Excellency would transmit them to the Secretary of State. In this way the whole question would have been brought before the Colonial Minister in a proper manner, and could have been properly dealt with by him. As it was, we should fail, and the great question now was—what was to be done? New South Wales was now completely isolated, cut off from every scheme of postal communication which had been proposed. She was utterly debarred from coming in upon any scheme. In the hands of Victoria had been left the entire management and arrangement of the Suez route; to Queensland had been intrusted the sole power of making arrangements and entering into contracts for a mail by Torres Straits; and to New Zealand was left all the arrangements for the postal service by way of San Francisco. In this way New South Wales had been left standing alone, shut out from any postal line in which she was interested, and she must be interested in one or the other. This being the case, it was for the Legislature to consider what was the best course to be taken, and for his part he thought that the colony should turn its attention to the establishment of a route via Singapore. The despatch of Lord Kimberley stated that the British Government would be prepared to place the Australian mails at Singapore, but that they refused to contribute anything to the cost of conveyance thence to any Australian port. In justice to themselves they were bound to point out to the Home Government the injustice that was being done to the Eastern colonies of Australia by coming to this determination. The Imperial Government gave a subsidy of £40,000, but bound it down for expenditure only on the Western route; but why should assistance to bringing correspondence from Ceylon be confined to one series of colonies and be refused to another? In his opinion it was an inadvertence on the part of the Home Government rather than an injustice; because it had only to be pointed out to them that there would be an advantage to take this route via Singapore, to cause a reversal of the decision come to. Besides in adopting a postal route following that line, they were following the line of the electric telegraph; so that if any interruption took place on any point of the line, it could be bridged over by the steam vessel which followed on its track, and which could bring on any intelligence which might be stopped by the way. Since the establishment of the electric telegraph, the question of time had become a mere minor matter, so that a day or two longer was but of little consequence. According to calculations which he had had made when at the head of the Post Office Department, he found that there would be a difference of three days between the Suez and the Singapore routes, but that was of little importance; or it might be made an alternative route with that by Point de Galle. It might also be pointed out to the Home Government that though the whole of the colonies could not be brought to unite in the adoption of one line, yet the adoption of two lines might be made to carry out all that was desired. this fact would force the matter on the attention of The Imperial Government. He thought he had now said all that was necessary. He might have gone further into the question, but he would not do so at that moment. He might have shown the very extraordinary motives which had induced the representatives of other colonies to give their votes as they had done, and have referred to what had been stated by the representatives of New Zealand to have been their governing motives—motives which certainly did not reflect much honour on them, as they were of so low and selfish a character that a statesman should be ashamed of entertaining them. He had no opposition to offer to the proposed address, but thought the proper way of dealing with the question would be by resolution.

Mr. HOLT rose to speak, when

Mr. SAMUEL rose to order. Hon. gentlemen, in discussing this question, were continually referring to an address and to a discussion which had taken place in committee, and of which they were supposed to know nothing. The President should have left the chair on the order of the day being read for the resumption of this debate.

Mr. HOLT did not consider he had been guilty of any irregularity, and claimed his right to be heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought it better to take the discussion in Committee. That would not deprive the hon. member of his right to be heard.

The PRESIDENT said there had been some irregularity no doubt, but it had been confined to allusions which had been made to the proceedings in Committee. In that House the President had not been in the habit of leaving the chair as a matter of course when the order of the day was read for the resumption of a Committee of the Whole; and as the point was a new one he should like to have the opinion of the House on the subject.

Mr. HAY thought it would be desirable not to have continual discussions on the question of a Committee of the Whole; and that it would be very much better if such resumption were treated as a matter of course, and that the President at once left the chair.

The House then went into Committee for the further consideration of the address.

Mr. SAMUEL, by leave of the House, withdrew the address before the Committee, and substituted the following, which it was decided should be considered paragraph by paragraph.

"To her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

"May it please your Majesty,—

"We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled, are desirous of conveying to your most Gracious Majesty the sense of satisfaction with which we received the proposals of the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, for the conveyance of your Majesty's mails between the United Kingdom and the Australian colonies via Point de Galle, after the expiration of the existing mail contract.

"The offer of your Majesty's Government to convey the mails between England and Galle in both directions, until the 31st December, 1880, free of all charges to the colonies, and to contribute a sum not exceeding one-half of the expense of a four-weekly service between Point de Galle and Australia and New Zealand, leaving the contract for the latter service to be made by the colonies in combination, is regarded by us as a wise and liberal provision for the postal necessities of this part of the Empire; and your Majesty's loyal subjects in this colony whom we represent are generally anxious to participate in its advantages.

"The port of Sydney has from the first establishment of the Suez Mail Service been the terminus of the line; and no injury is inflicted upon any other colony by the voyage terminating at this port. The mail ships can perform the voyage to Sydney with greater advantage to the mail service, and at a lower expenditure than by stopping at Melbourne, as their supplies of coal must be obtained from New South Wales; and the shipbuilding and engineering works of Sydney are the most extensive and complete in this part of the world.

"We deeply regret to learn that, notwithstanding these circumstances, it has been decided by a majority of the delegates representing the several colonies at the Conference lately held in Sydney that the terminus of the new service shall be at Melbourne. We cannot view this decision as one arrived at on the merits of the question before the Conference. It has not been shown that the mails in the case of any other colony would be more speedily or safely delivered by the proposed change, while the interests of New South Wales in the mail service would be seriously injured.

"We approach your Most Gracious Majesty with the expression of our entire confidence in the wisdom and justice that guide your Majesty's counsels, and an earnest hope that a decision which would prevent the people of New South Wales from participating in the Suez mail service will not be confirmed by your Majesty's Imperial Government."

The first paragraph was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL agreed with what Sir William Manning had said as to the altered form of the address which was now to the Queen instead of to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. He asked the Postmaster-General whether, in the event of the Secretary of State refusing to comply with the address, the Government were prepared to take the alternative action of refusing to have anything to do with the proceedings of the Conference on this subject; and the Postmaster-General replied that the Government would take that position. That, however, was a position which he was afraid we could not take as loyal subjects if the address were presented to the Crown, and if the prayer were not granted. That was a position in which we ought not to place ourselves. The address could not be regarded as an appeal to the Queen, but simply as a petition against the grievance of the proposed removal of the terminus from Sydney.

Mr. HOLT objected to addressing her Majesty upon what, in her Majesty's eyes, would appear to be such a paltry subject—as to where our mail terminus should be. His own opinion was, that resolutions should be adopted by the two Houses of Legislature, leaving it optional with the contracting company to come to Sydney or Melbourne as it thought best. He had not the slightest doubt that the contract would be for less subsidy, if the steamers came on to Sydney, than if the terminus were at Melbourne. Was it not monstrous, therefore, that the delegates at the Conference should have come to a decision in favour of making Melbourne the terminus, seeing that this port was better provided than any other port in the southern hemisphere with docks and other facilities for refitting, cleaning, and coaling. But he did not blame Mr. Francis or Mr. Langton. They no doubt thought it was their duty to do the best they could for their own colony, even to the satisfying of a few storekeepers. They were dependent upon the voice of the country for the offices which they held, and were obliged to do their best for the colony irrespective of any claim which the other colonies might have. He did think that this colony ought to take a firm stand. And he highly approved of the stand that had been made by the Colonial Secretary and the Postmaster-General. They had done, it appeared to him, all they could possibly do, under the circumstances, and it remained for this colony to say whether it should stand isolated. Let us use our natural advantages to the utmost. What, he asked, would Victoria do if New South Wales was to prohibit the exportation of coal? The mail company, if the terminus was at Melbourne, would then have to get supplies of coal from Great Britain at enormous cost. We were far more independent of Victoria than Victoria was of us. After all he thought we should have done better if we had simply adopted resolutions for transmission to the Secretary of State instead of addressing the Queen.

The first paragraph of the address submitted was put and agreed to.

The second paragraph was submitted.

Sir W. MANNING moved the omission of the words "leaving the contract for the latter service to be made by the colonies in combination."

The amendment was agreed to. The paragraph as amended was then agreed to.

The third paragraph was submitted.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL suggested that in this paragraph it should be stated that Sydney was the natural terminus of the line. It had been proved to be the natural terminus by the fact of the mail steamers coming here for so many years. Steamers, he thought, ought to go to the farthest port they could, without risking the loss of obtaining return mails. He had it on the best authority, that if the terminus were in Melbourne, the contract for the service would not be less than £15,000, and might be £25,000 more, than it would be if Sydney was to remain the terminus.

After discussion,

Sir W. MANNING moved that the following words be added to the clause:—"Hence we believe that the service will be performed at considerable less cost if the present arrangements were continued."

After discussion this amendment was withdrawn.

Sir W. MANNING then moved the omission of the words "been the terminus of the line," with a view to the insertion of the following words after the word Sydney, in the first line:—"May be regarded as the natural terminus of the line, and has been accepted as such."

Mr. SAMUEL thought that by the amendment a question was being opened up which would be better left alone.

The amendment was agreed to, and the words proposed to be inserted were inserted.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING moved the following addition to the third paragraph, after the word "world": "Hence we believe that the service could be performed at considerably less cost to the colonies if the present arrangement were continued."

Mr. HAY said he believed, whether this arrangement was carried out, or whether Victoria succeeded in its endeavour, which it had persistently followed for years, yet they would find that the virtual terminus as far as this service was concerned would continue to be Sydney. He believed in a great measure that the advantages that Victoria expected to gain from this *tours de force* sort of negotiation would come to nothing. We should not commit ourselves to anything which we might repent hereafter, but watch the acts of these gentlemen more closely than we had done. (Hear, hear.)

The paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

Paragraph 4 was agreed to.

In paragraph 5,

Sir WILLIAM MANNING moved the insertion of the words as "contemplated via Galle" after the words mail service.

Agreed to.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING moved that the word "adopted" be substituted for the word "confirmed."

Agreed to.

The paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

The House resumed, and the address, as amended, was reported.

The address was read.

Mr. SAMUEL moved that the address, as read, be now adopted, and that an address be presented to the Governor, praying his Excellency, at the earliest opportunity, to transmit the foregoing address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to her Majesty.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL read from a document presented to the House two years ago, in which Mr. Docker, the Postmaster-General, admitted that the service by the P. and O. Co. had been satisfactorily performed during the three years previously.

The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty-eight minutes to 3 until Wednesday next at 4 o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.

MR. SPEAKER took the Chair at 27 minutes past 4 o'clock.

CUSTOMS CERTIFICATES.

Mr. RAPHAEL asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"Is it a fact that the Collector of Customs refuses to sign certificates to enable shippers from Victoria to receive Customs drawbacks, and *vice versa*?"

Mr. LLOYD said it appeared that the Collector of Customs, from extreme pressure of business, had been unable to sign the numerous documents referred to within the ordinary business hours, but arrangements would be made to meet the public requirements fully in this respect.

BORDER CUSTOMS.

Mr. LUCAS (for Sir James Martin) asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"What amount was received in respect of duties on goods imported across or by way of the River Murray, including the duties paid on goods taken out of bond, during the week ending the 21st instant?"

Mr. LLOYD said the returns of Murray River Customs duties were directed to be furnished every Monday, by telegram, for the week ending the preceding Saturday, but were generally not complete until the Wednesday following. On Wednesday next he should be able to answer the question.

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

Mr. SPEAKER said that in accordance with a resolution arrived at on Friday last, he, accompanied by a deputation of hon. members, had that day proceeded to Government House and presented the address of that House to his Excellency the Governor with a request that his Excellency would be pleased to forward the same to the Secretary of State for presentation to her Majesty. His Excellency, in reply, stated that the address should be forwarded without delay.

SCOTS' CHURCH GROUND.

Mr. BURNS moved, without leave,—"That so much of the Standing Orders be suspended as would preclude the introduction of a bill to enable the Rev. Dr. Lang, as sole surviving trustee of the Scots' Church, to dispose of a portion of the original allotment of the church, for certain ecclesiastical purposes therewith connected."

Carried.

PAPERS.

Mr. PARKES laid upon the table by-laws of the borough of Albury, and report of the University of Sydney for 1872.

Mr. BUTLER laid upon the table a return of the number of convictions in the several Courts in the Western District.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

SYDNEY COMMON IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Mr. DRIVER moved for leave to bring in a bill to further amend the Sydney Common Improvement Act.

Carried.

BOWENFELS COAL MINING BILL.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole for further consideration of this bill. The clauses were passed with amendments in certain cases.

The House resumed, and the bill was reported with amendments.

The report was adopted.

COLONIAL PRODUCE DISTILLATION BILL.

On the motion of Mr. LLOYD, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Colonial Produce Distillation Bill.

Clause 4 was submitted as follows:—Nothing contained in the Act thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven shall prevent the Colonial Treasurer from granting a license to any person applying as therein enacted and producing the certificate of character thereby required to have a still or stills or distilling apparatus for the purpose of distilling and for rectifying and compounding spirits from sugar sugar cane sorghum beet grain fruit or vegetables the produce of the colony upon giving security as hereinafter provided and procuring a certificate under the hand of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries that he approves of the premises and buildings wherein it is intended to carry on the business of distillation and of the several stills vessels pipes and utensils or distilling apparatus intended to be used for that purpose and of their position as sufficient in all respects for the security of the revenue although there be no material store on the said premises as required by the said Act and although the said stills vessels pipes and utensils or distilling apparatus be of a different description and construction from and less in number and capacity than those heretofore required by law and the course of distillation different from that prescribed by the said Act Provided however that the said Colonial Treasurer may refuse to issue a license for any premises in which he may deem it inexpedient by reason of their situation or position that distillation should be carried on and may if he think fit refuse to license any still of less capacity than five hundred gallons or any distilling apparatus not capable of exhausting two hundred gallons of wash in the hour."

Mr. WEARNE supposed hon. members would consider that he was prejudiced against this bill. But he opposed it conscientiously, for it seemed to him to be a fearful thing that Parliament should be the means of opening up distillation all over the country, and of enabling people to convert their raw material into an article that was the curse of any country. If hon. members would look at the state of the people of those countries where free distillation was allowed, he thought they would pause before they passed this bill. Thirty-five years ago, Sweden passed a law permitting free distillation, and he had seen it stated in the Press that that country was now the most demoralised country in Europe. It had been publicly stated that the bulk of the male population was constantly under the influence of drink. In 1838, with a population of 3,000,000, there were 190,000 spirit stills at work. And he found from official returns in the *Government Gazette* of the country, that the number of persons prosecuted for criminal offences was 26,275, of whom 21,262 were convicted. That was one out of 114 of the nation—five times as many as in London. Pauperism doubled itself in 20 years. But the Legislature had since thought it was better to allow the raw material to be wasted than allow it to be converted into an agent that destroyed the prosperity of the people. A heavy license was put on stills, and heavy duties on spirits; and the Government agreed to take over small stills at a valuation, and 190,000 copper utensils were given up. Sweden was now one of the most prosperous and happy countries in Europe. He believed that if this bill was passed, we should have a far larger quantity of spirits consumed in New South Wales than were consumed at the present moment. It was not because he was a teetotaler that he opposed the bill, but because it would prove a curse to the country. The more restrictions were placed upon bringing drink into the country the more happy we should be as a nation.

Mr. BOOTH had been in countries where drink was sold free, and he contended that the people were much more sober than in countries where restrictions were put on the sale of drink.

Mr. LLOYD moved an amendment in the latter part of the clause, but withdrew the amendment for a time to permit Mr. R. B. Smith to move one in a previous part of the clause.

Mr. R. B. SMITH then moved the omission of the following words—"may refuse to issue a license for any premises in which he may deem it inexpedient by reason of their situation or position that distillation should be carried on." He did not think that such a power of veto should be given to the Treasurer. It appeared to him that unless this amendment were carried, the object of this bill would be defeated. He understood from the hon. Colonial Treasurer that he had brought in the bill to enable small agriculturists to utilise the refuse of their produce for distillation.

Mr. LLOYD was rather surprised at the amendment of the hon. gentleman. The object of the bill certainly was to give people greater facilities for making use of their refuse produce; but certainly not to give a power which did not at present exist—to create stills all over the country, and to leave them without supervision at all. It was absolutely necessary for the protection of the revenue that the power given by this clause should be in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer. There might be strong reasons why he should have the power of veto. Although he might not get the

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support of the hon. member (Mr. Wearne) on the bill itself, he believed he should have his support to this clause.

Mr. FORSTER did not think there was much in the objection taken to the proviso by his hon. friend the member for the Hastings. The proviso was mere tautology. He did not agree with the hon. member for West Sydney in deprecating free distillation. He thought, however, that all freedom of action given should be given in such a way as to make the privileges given dependent upon law and rule, and not upon the power of the Government. The only expedient to accomplish free distillation was to give the Government power to make it free. He should like to see a limitation in another respect. Although the bill purported to provide free distillation from articles of colonial produce, there was no proviso in the bill which made it certain that this limitation would be guaranteed. He had no doubt that the present Colonial Treasurer would bear this in mind; but there was no enactment that would make it certain that another Colonial Treasurer of different views would carry out the limitation.

Mr. BUTLER hoped the House would not agree to the amendment of the hon. member for the Hastings. The object of this section of the Act was to give power to the Colonial Treasurer to grant licences in certain cases, where, under the existing Act, he had no power at all; but the proviso simply proposed by way of counterpoise that he should not be compelled under certain circumstances to grant them—in such cases, for instance, where there was reason to believe that the licensing would be only a cloak for extensive illicit distillation. The discretion, he maintained, was not likely to be abused by the Colonial Treasurer, whose acts would be liable to be brought under the consideration of the Parliament. This discretion was held under the existing Act, and why should it not be continued? The Colonial Treasurer was not likely to be influenced by petty huxtering motives; and evil would be more likely to arise from the want of discretionary power than from the possession of it. He could understand the argument of the hon. member for Illawarra if this were a bill for restricting distillation, but not in the case of a bill, as this was, for facilitating distillation. As to the objection of the hon. member (Mr. Wearne) that by stopping distillation from colonial products he was going to stop drunkenness, the hon. gentleman must be very green if he supposed that people would not get drunk in this country whether the spirits were distilled in the country or not. The hon member lost sight of the fact that in many places in the interior in the deep gullies not only did they distil the products of the locality, but they actually brought up sugar from Sydney to distil it. A person who had a license would take care that there was no unlicensed distiller within reach, and thus protect the revenue. He hoped that discretion in localities where it would be desirable to be refused would be allowed by the House. Under many of our Acts discretion quite as large as this was intrusted to Justices of the Peace, as in the Cattle Slaughtering Act, and it was surely not too much power to give to a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. GARRETT objected to this power which was given to the Treasurer after all the certificates and every thing that was required to be produced by the applicant. He would suggest that a gentleman like Mr. Wearne might possibly be Treasurer, and in that case what chance would a person have who applied for a license under this Act when his license depended solely upon the recommendation of the Treasurer? Then again he objected to the restrictions in so far as the premises and buildings were concerned. They were extremely arbitrary, and after that it gave the Treasurer power, even when the arbitrary provisions of the clause were provided for, to make further restrictions.

Mr. MACINTOSH instanced the case of Port Macquarie, where there was a large growth of sugar. If a distillery was started near the gaol, with the small force of police, any restriction subsequently applied would be useless. He was in favour of the proviso as it stood.

Mr. R. B. SMITH insisted that the proviso gave far too much power to the Treasurer, since, after the applicant had complied with all the requirements of the Act, in the way of certificates, buildings, and examinations of the premises, the Treasurer had still power to put his veto upon the distillation of spirits upon the premises for which a license was required. It was not what would be done by the present Treasurer that they had to guard themselves against, but against the advent to power of any such gentleman as that of Mr. Wearne, who was opposed to the distillation of spirits.

Mr. LLOYD said that any gentleman who acted in such a way as that described would not long hold office, and that if Mr. Wearne was in office, despite his objection to the distillation of spirits, he would have to carry out the law, no matter what the law might be. The great object of the clause was to prevent distilleries from being put in improper places, and it was of great importance that the refusal of license should be given to the Colonial Treasurer if only upon this point alone.

Mr. GARRETT would sooner have the power left in the hands of the Chief Inspector of Distilleries than in those of the Treasurer. Under the present law a person could compel the Government to grant him a license if he had complied with all the requirements of the law, as the law was distinct, and the Courts would allow him to have fair play meted out to him. The consequence had been that there had been no instance of a refusal of a license under the present law; but if they put all the power in the hands of one person, there was no use of talking about taking off the restrictions from distillation, since it was only imposing more than at present existed.

Mr. RODD should support the clause at it stood. No harm could arise from this discretionary power being placed in the hands of the Minister who would not act on his own mere motion, but would be largely guided by the information and advice of the Inspector of Distilleries.

Mr. FORSTER thought that by the omission of this proviso you took very little from the power of the Colonial Treasurer, for the power of refusal would still remain if this proviso were omitted. The provisions of the 13 Victoria No. 27 almost rendered colonial distillation inoperative; but, nevertheless, the conditions once fulfilled, the person who obtained the license could, he apprehended, almost compel the Government to renew the license. The bill left it to the Colonial Treasurer in his own mind, if he liked, to impose those restrictions which it was the object of this Bill ostensibly to repeal. The bill would not enact that a license should be granted if certain conditions were fulfilled.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that the certificate required to be granted by the Inspector under the 8th clause was most stringent.

Mr. GARRETT recommended the Treasurer to postpone the clause with a view to such an amendment of the bill as would make the certificate of the Inspector extend to the situation and position of the distillery, as well as to the dimensions of the building.

The question that the proviso be omitted was then put and negatived on division. Ayes 19, noes 5.

Mr. R. B. SMITH moved the omission of the words "five hundred" with the view of inserting the words "two hundred and fifty." If the amendment was not agreed to the bill would be useless to the sugar and other produce growers in the district which he represented.

Mr. LLOYD opposed the amendment, as it would give facilities that ought not to be allowed. In Queensland the quantity was 500 gallons, in Victoria it was 400 gallons. The hon. gentleman seemed to lose sight of the fact that persons could have any size still they liked by permission of the Colonial Treasurer. It was simply a discretionary power with the Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. GARRETT asked why a minimum should be fixed, if it was to be a matter of discretion. He thought it was a farce to pass the bill in order to remove restrictions if no one was to be permitted to have a still of less capacity than 500 gallons. By insisting upon these high conditions one effect would be to prohibit individual fruit and sugar growers from erecting stills on their own estates; another effect would be to encourage in vine-growing and sugar-growing districts illicit distillation.

The amendment was negatived on a division of 17 to 4.

Mr. LLOYD then moved that the following words be added to the clause:—"Provided further that the disabilities relating to trade or calling contained in the twenty-fifth clause of the Act of Council thirteenth Victoria number twenty-seven shall be no bar to the granting of a license as aforesaid."

Mr. OAKES pointed to the fact that there was barely a quorum present, and he asked whether it was wise for the Government to go on with such an important measure.

Mr. LLOYD said that the clauses that were likely to come on to-night were not of great importance, and he hoped the House would go on a little longer with the bill. There was an important clause, in the latter part of the bill, which might be postponed when the committee got to it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK pointed out that there were several hon. members within the precincts of the Chamber, who were waiting about, expecting more important business to come on.

The amendment was agreed to on division by 15 to 4.

The clause as amended was carried on division by 15 to 2.

Clause 5, "Contents of application," was proposed.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that as there was barely a quorum present to discuss this important measure, he would move that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again that day week.

Mr. LLOYD hoped the constituents of the Hastings would take notice of the conduct of the hon. member, who, after sitting in his place when the last division was about to take place, left the House, thinking there would be no quorum. The motion of the hon. member was on a par with such conduct.

Mr. GARRETT considered the remarks of the hon. gentleman impertinent. He condemned the attempt to force such an important measure in a House where two-thirds of the members were absent.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that notwithstanding the gratuitous advice given by the hon. gentleman in regard to the electorate of the Hastings, he would still pursue the course he had been taking. He believed his constituents would support the line of conduct he had taken, and he would be prepared to justify himself at the proper time. He left the Chamber simply because he could not vote against the clause in its entirety, although he desired to see it amended. He desired to assist in improving the bill, and to eliminate the restrictive and prohibitory clauses.

Mr. WEST deprecated the course pursued by the hon. member for the Hastings. He did not object to the hon. member calling attention to the state of the House, but to his walking out when he had done so to count the House out. We ought to go on with the business of the country.

Mr. SMITH in explanation denied that he had attempted to count out the House. He could not vote on the occasion in question either with the ayes or noes.

The motion that the Chairman leave the chair and report progress, was put and negatived.

Clause 5, as read, was then agreed to.

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave obtained to sit again on Wednesday next.

MINING BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Mining Bill.

Clause 1. "Commencement and short title."

Mr. INNES moved that the blank be filled up by the insertion of the words "the first day of May."

Mr. GARRETT suggested that the "1st of July" would be a more convenient date, to allow of the transfer of licenses and other business being done in the half-year.

Mr. INNES said that it was desirable to have inserted an early day, in order that regulations should be framed as soon as possible.

The motion was agreed to, and the clause put and passed.

Clause 2—"Interpretation of terms"—being proposed,

Mr. GARRETT suggested that it should be postponed, so as to see what might be inserted in, or knocked out, of the bill. Perhaps the Minister for Mines might be knocked out.

The clause was postponed.

Clause 3—"Repeal of Acts. Saving clause"—was agreed to.

Clause 4—"Preservation of existing interests."

Mr. INNES moved the insertion of words in the clause with the view to prevent the Act clashing with interests of existing regulations.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause so amended was put and passed.

Clause 5—"Saving of Royal Prerogative"—put and agreed to.

Clause 6—"Division of Act"—was postponed.

Clause 7. "All powers, authorities, and duties in relation to mining on Crown lands for gold, or for minerals other than gold, heretofore exercised by or vested in the department of the Secretary for Lands shall be, on and after the day of , one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, transferred to, and all such powers, authorities, and duties created or imposed by this Act or any regulation thereunder, shall, on and after the said day, be vested in and be exercised and performed by a Secretary of Mines to be appointed by the Governor. And such Secretary for Mines shall be the Minister responsible to Parliament, having the management and control of the Department of Mines which the said Governor is hereby empowered to establish for the purpose of more effectually carrying out the provisions of this Act, and to appoint thereto an under secretary and such staff of officers, clerks, and servants, and to assign to such officers, clerks, and servants such duties and remuneration as he may think fit.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved the omission of the clause. He believed that the department and Minister of Mines were not necessary, on account of the great expense and various other reasons. All this paraphernalia of a Minister, of an under secretary, and clerks and officers could serve no reasonable purpose. The mining business at present was under the department of the Minister for Lands, and was very ably transacted by him. He would suggest that assistance should be given to the Minister in the person of an under secretary to take charge of the mining department. With this the whole difficulty might be got rid of. The Department was large, and, no doubt, some of the proposed assistance might reasonably be given, because during the last twelve months the work of the Mining Department had very much increased, and a great deal of additional work had been imposed upon the Department. He would, therefore, propose to give the Minister a under-secretary, to give his whole and sole attention to the duties of the Gold and Mining Department. If this were done, an enormous load of work would be taken off the shoulders of the Secretary for Lands, who would thus be able to keep up with his business. The great objection, however, was to the great increase which the carrying of this clause would give to the power of the Government in this House. Already, the Executive had a large proportion of the number of members in that House, being six out of the seventy-two. Let them look at what the number of Ministers would be in the British House of Parliament if there were the same proportion of Executive voices in the House of Commons. It would be forging their own chains, and bringing upon them an expense which they had no authority for thinking would be justified by the continuance of the mining prosperity which they now witnessed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that the remarks just made showed him how impossible it was to conceive how long a department might be carried on in the most inefficient manner without giving ground for complaint. As regarded the Lands Department the business had so enormously increased within the last three years that it had got altogether beyond the power of the present staff of officers, so that no man, even if he killed himself, as the present Secretary for Lands bid fair to do, would be able to keep up with the work before him. On this ground he supported the clause, and he would point out that if the House refused to grant another Minister, whilst they granted all the paraphernalia for the office, hon. gentlemen would be beginning at the wrong end. Three years ago he had held the opinion that a Minister for Mines was necessary, and if that had been his opinion then, it was still more justified now. Had such a Minister been then appointed, the benefits to the country would have been incalculable, for the business which had since arisen would have been put into some reasonable shape, instead of being, as it was now, in a tangle, and in danger of swamping the whole of the Lands Department. As to the constitutional view of the matter, he believed that Ministers in that House had never been strong enough, and that if at any time the number of Ministers were becoming too many for the House, the remedy was not to reduce the Ministers who were wanted, but to increase the number of members of the House, so as to bring down the proportion. This increase in the number of members ought to have been made long ago, because it was universally admitted that there had not only been a great increase, but also great changes in our population within the last twelve months, and there had been demands for representation coming in from various quarters that imperatively demanded attention.

Mr. GARRETT said the whole thing might be met by the creation of one officer beyond those who already existed—an active under-secretary being all that was required. It could not be urged that mining matters alone would be sufficient at the present time to warrant the creation of another Minister, since the bulk of the business had been already done, and were a Minister appointed there would be really nothing for him to do. Such a rush of business as that which they had witnessed within the last twelve months was never likely to occur again. However much they might think of this mining development, there certainly had not been so much of it as to warrant such a change as this, whether regarded constitutionally or departmentally. From the first we had been able to go on with six Ministers, and, as the Solicitor-General had often been absent from the House, often with five only, whilst there had been more than once an agitation to get rid of the law officers from seats in the House, and to appoint one Minister to perform their functions. But then, if this officer were found to be absolutely necessary, he could have been appointed on the motion of the Government, and without Legislative sanction, under the terms of the Constitution Act. Let them look at what would be the case if the Government had this additional Minister—there would then be actually one-ninth of the members of the House who were office-holders, and he would ask them to say whether that would not be dangerous to the liberty of the House; because, not only would it increase the power of Ministers in the House, but it would also increase the number of those who might be expectants of office, and so increase the power of the Government. And if the arguments used in this case were to be regarded as valid, then they would be also good as regarded other departments, particularly those of education and of agriculture. The Department of Lands could not compare with that of Works in regard to work, expenditure, and responsibility; and why then should we not also have a Minister for Internal Communication? The whole object of the bill could be obtained by putting at the head of the department an Executive officer specially charged with the business. One of the greatest difficulties at the present time was the difficulty of obtaining information, but that would not in any way obviate the necessity for this appointment. With a Minister for Lands, who possessed the confidence of the House and the country, all that was required was a good permanent officer under him, and he would be able to deal with everything.

Mr. FARNELL: I have not been able to deal with everything.

Mr. GARRETT: People do not complain of delay in decisions.

Mr. FITZPATRICK: Yes, they do.

Mr. GARRETT had not heard of it. If a Minister for Mines were required, it would be presumed that he would be able to deal with the business in a manner specially satisfactory. But any member of this House who would be appointed would be ignorant of mining matters, and would be altogether dependant upon the permanent officer in his department. By the time the office got into working order the need of the office would disappear. We did not object to this appointment on the ground of expense, but because the office was unnecessary, and was dangerous to the independent representation of the people in this House. It was admitted that the House was too small. Let us first remedy this evil, and then create more Ministers.

Mr. INNES thought that the hon. member who had just sat down had fully answered his own argument when he asked, "Are we to legislate for the present only?" It was precisely because we were legislating for the future as well as the present that the appointment of a Minister specially charged with the supervision of this great interest was required. It was an entirely mistaken view to suppose that the present state of things was to continue. Mining in this colony was only in its infancy, and was destined in years to come to obtain an immensely increased development (Hear, hear.) This was not merely a question of gold-fields legislation, but this statute aimed to deal with mines of all descriptions. We knew that the colony was immensely rich in mineral deposits, but we probably did not know one hundredth part of our wealth in this regard. It was not a mere question of clerical work that was involved in this appointment, but a Minister was required who would be immediately answerable to Parliament for the conduct of this great interest. He had no doubt that the work of the Lands Department alone, irrespective of the mining business, was quite as much as one Minister could attend to; and the House would never blame a Minister who could with justice say that the work was more than he could perform. Where that could be truthfully said there was an absence of all responsibility for the miscarriage of the work of the office. There was no necessity why the mining business of the country should be placed under the control of the Minister for Lands any more than of the Postmaster-General or the Minister for Works. With regard to the question of expense, that had been completely answered by the hon. member for Yass Plains, who clearly proved that the question of expense was confined to the amount of the Minister's salary. With regard to this excessive voting power, which it was said would be given to the Government if another Minister were appointed, that was an argument to which he attached more force than any others which had been advanced. He thought that perhaps it was to be regretted that there was such a large voting power in the Government, and as there would be if an additional Minister were created. But he thought the hon. member overstated the case, because it was a mistake to say that the voting power of a Government in the House of Commons was limited to members of the Cabinet. In a little book he held in his hand, called "Who's Who?" for 1872, there was a list of Ministers of State numbering sixty-eight, and there were at least fifty of them who were official members of the House of Commons. The proper remedy was to increase the number of members of that House, and by that means lessen the proportionate voting power of Ministers. But why were they to wait until this was done? This was a matter calling for instant reform; and it was idle to say that they were not competent to deal with it. There was also this consideration with regard to the argument about increasing the voting power of Ministers. If any Government who might be in power appointed a Minister, it would be from among their own supporters, and not from the ranks of the Opposition. Therefore, there would not be the accession of a single vote. The thing was more apparent than real. It seemed to him that they came back to the question, whether the necessity was sufficiently important to the country at large to justify the establishment of such a Department as this; and it was upon that that he stood or fell.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that, if the Government thought it necessary to appoint another Minister, they could do so at once without the clause; and what then was the object of the hon. member in putting all these clauses about the appointment of a Minister of Mines when the bill was complicated enough already. The question whether the clause should be in the bill or not did not touch the appointment of a Minister of Mines at all. Under the Constitution Act they had appointed various Ministers, and what was the use of having long debates in the House about this matter being inserted in the bill. He desired to call the attention of the hon. Attorney-General to a point which he thought had not come under his notice. The Constitution Act gave the Executive Council power to appoint ten Ministers. We had already appointed seven, and there were therefore under the Constitution full powers to appoint three more. Then the hon. gentleman told them that the mining interest was one of great importance in this country. He agreed with him, but he thought the bill would cure all the prosperity that had fallen upon the country in regard to our mining. It would drive the miners out of the country. The hon and learned gentleman talked about the number of leases not issued. He (Mr. Robertson) supposed he was entirely unaware that the promise of a lease was as good as the lease itself. There would be an end of this great increase of business. The staff of surveyors had doubled itself in twelve months, and there would soon be very little delay; and when new country was sought out and opened, as the hon. member suggested, he had no doubt they had such a staff of surveyors that they would not be behindhand in their work. The surveys would be made as required by the staff of surveyors we now had, and he believed that was the only reason why the Minister for Lands (who had a good deal of experience on the subject) did not accept the services of the surveyors who applied from Melbourne. How many more of these surveys would be carried out if they had another minister, or fifty ministers? The way to settle these matters was to have an able, efficient, and industrious class of surveyors to survey these districts. He submitted that a Minister for Mines at this juncture would do incomparably more to confuse the whole thing than to benefit it. They had now in the Government a gentleman who had given much attention to the matter, and who, as it seemed to him, had given a great amount of satisfaction to the public by the way in which he dealt with this question, and if they had an untrained inexperienced person, they would be liable to bring about infinitely more delay and greater confusion than by leaving things as they were, at any rate until the present surveys were worked off. When the new Minister came in there would be a separation of the papers and documents in the department, and that would entail endless confusion, and it would be impossible to overtake the work. If it was desired to have precisely the same kind of dealing in the one case as in the other, if it was desirable to have uniformity of action, if it was desirable to have a Minister well informed of all the particulars of these cases, we should have an intelligent, capable, permanent officer of the same kind that we had in the chief Commissioner of Crown Lands. He meant that the officer should have the same class of duties—no power to settle matters, except to settle them so far that they could be dealt with by the Minister in the ordinary routine manner. The cases should be prepared so that the Minister for Lands could deal with them easily. He felt anxious that the mining interest should not be destroyed by this quack legislation. He did not approve of the present mining law. He never did. He believed that if the law in force in 1861 had remained in force, we should now have had an incomparably better gold-fields staff. We should have had a staff of able men in charge of our gold-mines. The policy of the law of 1866 was to sweep away all the men who had been accustomed to the duties, and to push men into other departments. Some of them remained as police magistrates, fortunately. But where were men to be found to perform these duties as wardens? He did not believe the hon. member for Yass could find men at once to do duty in a satisfactory manner. He thought the hon. gentleman in charge of the Bill would do well to strike out the clauses relating to the establishment of a department of mines if he wished to carry the measure. If it was necessary to appoint a Mining Minister, it was not necessary to have these clauses. It was provided for in the Constitution Act. If this new department was created it would clash with the Lands Department, for the surveys would have to be carried on by officers connected with the Surveyor-General's department, and then a large amount of correspondence would take place between the two departments. It might be said that in Victoria they had a Department of Mines and a Department of Lands. Originally, both in that colony and this the Lands Department and Public Works Department were united. In this colony we separated the Lands from Public Works; in Victoria they formed a separate department for the Mines, and left the Lands and Public Works together. But he thought that our arrangement was incomparably the best. It was a remarkable fact that the Minister for Lands, who was the responsible Minister on the question of mines, had not yet spoken on this bill. And it was also a singular fact that, whilst any hon. member had been speaking on the bill, there had scarcely been a quorum.

Mr. BUTLER said that the bill before the committee could not be taken to have repeated anything in the section of the Constitution Act to which the hon. member for West Sydney referred, nor, was it in any way in conflict with it. It was urged that there was no necessity for the clause under consideration as the Governor could under the Constitution Act appoint a Minister for Mines. But if a Minister was appointed, the Government would have to come down to that House and ask it to vote a salary, and he contended that it was much more reasonable for the Government to ask the House to express its opinion as to the appointment of a new Minister, than for them to appoint one and then ask the House to vote the salary. The House might refuse the salary. If the House affirmed the desirableness of appointing a Minister, of course it would consent to vote him a salary. He thought it was due to the House that the Government should take the course proposed by this bill. What could it matter whether the opinion of the House was taken now, or when the salary was wanted. Another observation of the hon. member for West Sydney seemed out of place. The hon. member said the Government had introduced a bill which would have the effect of driving the miners out of the country. In a large House he and another member voted in a minority of two against this bill, which he said was going to destroy all the mining interests of the country.

Mr. BUCHANAN: It was in a small House.

Mr. BUTLER: The hon. member for West Sydney ought to know that the second reading of the bill was the time to discuss these general objections. What did he come up with them again for?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Because the Solicitor-General stated them; and I answered him.

Mr. BUTLER did not hear anything from the Solicitor-General that called forth such an answer. An hon. gentleman with his experience could hardly be excused for these objections after having debated the question for three hours, and having been answered by speakers—some of them having much more experience in this matter than himself. These hon. members, who had no party interests to serve, did not think the country would be ruined by this measure. He was reminded now that the hon. member had not even voted against this bill, that was going to ruin all the mining interests of the country.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The hon. member said I did just now. It shows how reckless the hon. member is.

Mr. BUTLER: it showed how reckless the hon. member was, that he would make such a statement, and yet not vote against the bill. He had given the hon. member more credit than he deserved in stating that he voted for the bill. As to the question whether the Minister of Mines was necessary, he thought he might convince the hon. member for Kiama that he was necessary; though it would be very hard to do so when he had made up his mind to think otherwise. Why should not every branch of the Public Service be filled up with permanent under-secretaries? This argument had been supported by reference to the magnitude of the expenditure in the Department for Works. But this was no guide. £22,000 might be expended upon the harbour of Kiama, £50,000 might be expended somewhere else, and the total sum might be very large, whereas the supervision of the whole might be a matter of simplicity. We had admittedly a great area of business in the Department of Lands not only in the mining department, but in every department; and the operations were of the most varied and complicated character. In the part that properly belonged to him as Minister for Lands he had got all the sales by auction, and the applications for free-selections to decide; in addition to that all the business in the Crown Lands Departments, involving the questions of boundary, valuation, and assessment. Then he had got as a third department the office of the Surveyor-General. We all knew what the state of things was, with all this business in one department, and no one knew better than the hon. member for West Sydney. It was known to the country that, if an application was made in any of these branches of the Lands Department, so great was the work on hand, that it was quite problematical at what future period the business would be disposed of. In the Surveyor-General's Department particularly the delay was very great, and he heard it said by a person making an application, that if the office was burned down, and the whole thing were begun *de novo*, the business would not be delayed. It was a well-known fact that for the last twenty years the business of the Lands Department had always been in arrear. It was said that this Mining Department could be managed by an under-secretary. There was a good head at the Survey office, also a good and efficient head over the Crown Lands Department, and there had also been an under-secretary representing the Lands Department proper; not to talk of an under official in the Surveyor-General's Office in charge of the roads. And yet with all this assistance the Minister for Lands could not attend to all the things that came before him. And how was this work swelled by the vast amount of applications and claims respecting gold mines and other mineral resources of the country. And then again there was the question of the disputes respecting land, which was in a very unsatisfactory position; and could not be properly attended to by the Minister. If Victoria, with a small territory, found it necessary to sever the two important interests of mining and lands, we might with our wide-spread domain follow her example. The objection by the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields, that there were only fifteen ministers in the House of Commons, had been answered. There were fifty other persons holding political positions in that body. And, supposing that were not so, anybody could see that a thinly populated country might require a much larger proportionate number of Ministers than a country with a large population. When our population became millions, the same number of Ministers would be found sufficient to govern the country as at present were necessary.

Mr. ROBERTSON said his objection had not been answered with respect to the number of Ministers; whilst the hon. Attorney-General's statement that he had voted against the second reading of the bill had been simply a mistake, because he had not divided against it. They had heard a great deal from the Attorney and Solicitor General who knew very little of the matter; but before the clause went to the vote he should like to have heard the opinion of the Secretary for Lands, who might be expected to give them some information on the subject.

Mr. STEWART did not object to the appointment of this new Minister, but before agreeing to the appointment he must know what the new Minister had to do. At present he could not see what there was that the two Ministers were to do that could not be done equally well by one. Looking at the bill, it was declared that he was to act under, and carry out the provisions of, the Act. Looking at these provisions, he could not see anything amongst them all that would require the attention of one Minister for its performance. They must be satisfied of the necessity before they could vote for the appointment, especially as by the addition of another Minister to the ranks of the Government in that House, they would be increasing the voting power of the Government to an extent that the House ought not to sanction. If they wanted a Minister for Mines, why not do away with one of the present Ministers? Much as the House might regret the loss of the Attorney or Solicitor General from the House, he believed that hon. members would submit themselves to it if it were for the benefit of the country. As to this bill, if they were to have a Minister to carry it out, he was afraid that nobody but a lawyer would be able to do that, for it was so encumbered with legal phraseology that no one but a lawyer could understand it, as none but a lawyer could have drawn it. He complained of the delays and mismanagement in the Lands Department; and mentioned one case which had come to his knowledge of an officer of the department getting into a window after office hours, and procuring plans and tracings of certain mineral land, for which he had been largely fee'd. As to the disputes, no doubt these must arise, but with proper organization these could be dealt with satisfactorily without calling in another Minister to do so. Everybody knew that the Secretary for Lands was injuring his health in trying to keep up with the work which he could not overtake; but if he required further help he must have it, and no member of the House would object to it. At the same time he could see no reason why the hon. gentleman should require to have a member of Parliament to help him! Surely some clerical officer could assist him equally as well.

Mr. BUTLER: People would not have it. They would not be satisfied without the decision of the Minister.

Mr. STEWART: They should be made to do without it, or if not, they should be directed to appeal to the law. The Supreme Court would be the proper tribunal for them to appeal to. Then, again he could not understand how it was that this measure had come into the hands of the hon. Solicitor-General, or what that hon. gentleman had to do with the matter. He could not understand why the bill came from the Solicitor-General at all. It ought to have come from the Minister for Lands, who was practically acquainted with all the difficulties. The bill appeared to him to be calculated to promote endless litigation, and he was afraid that it would drive all the miners out of the country.

Mr. FARNELL said that the question now was as to whether there was any necessity for the appointment of a Mining Minister. He believed there was a necessity for the appointment of a second Minister in the Lands Department, where the work in the various branches had so much increased that it was impossible for any one Minister to deal with all the questions awaiting his decision.

Mr. STEWART: You have a great many officers.

Mr. FARNELL: There were a great many officers, but would the Parliament or the public be satisfied with the decision of the officers of the department? His experience convinced him that they would not. He had endeavoured to overtake the work, and had remained in the office from 9 in the morning until 7 at night, and still he found it utterly hopeless. No man who had a regard for his own health could deal with all the cases of dispute which required his decision as Minister, and there was no time whatever for a man to think, or to mature a policy which after all was the chief duty of the Minister, and was incomparably of more consequence to the public than the mere clerical work to which hon. members appeared almost wholly to confine their attention. The increased prosperity of the colony had brought with it an increase in the business of every branch. Mineral selections had increased fifty per cent., and there was now a steady business of about 200 selections a month. It was true that the great rush had passed away; but it was not at the time that applications were lodged, but when the leases were surveyed and granted that the work of the Minister in regard to them began. It was then that claimants asserted their rights, and that the Minister was called upon to settle disputes; and he was surprised that much greater dissatisfaction had not arisen, considering the unsatisfactory character of the evidence, chiefly documentary, upon which the Minister's decisions had to be based. Great complaints had been made as to the deficiency of surveyors; but the Government had advertised for surveyors in all the colonies, and every competent surveyor who had presented himself had been employed. They were paid by the piece, and therefore it was to their interest to get the work done as speedily as possible. 355,000 acres of mineral lands had been taken up during the last nine months, and nearly the whole of it had been surveyed. We had applicants for 200,000 acres of land for sale by auction, but we had not as yet a sufficient staff of surveyors to keep pace with the demand for their services. You might appoint an Under-Secretary for Mines and a sufficient staff; but let them be ever so trustworthy and competent, the public would not place entire confidence in them alone. He should be sorry in all cases to take the precis of an officer, and there must be many cases in which the Ministers must rely upon his own personal examination of all the documents. The administrative arrangements of all the other colonies were much more complete and satisfactory than those which obtained here. Thus, for instance, in New Zealand, they had a geological survey of the colony, showing where the different minerals were to be found, and all other materials required for productive industry. Everybody knew that the coal deposits of this colony were of first importance; but still, no person could get information from the Department of Lands as to where they would be found or could be profitably worked. Some hon. members appeared to think that the appointment of a Minister for Mines would entail great expenditure, but that was a mistake because we had to a large extent a staff that would form the department.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked a question inaudible to the reporters.

Mr. FARNELL replied that the opinion was that all the surveys of the lands of the colony should be placed under one head, the Surveyor-General [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear], and that unless that were done it would give rise to endless confusion. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] Gold-field surveys were to a large extent ephemeral, but difficulties arose even there. He was aware that this bill was incomplete in that respect, but he understood that the Solicitor-General would consent to have it amended so that all the surveys should be placed under the Surveyor-General. He was quite sure that hon. gentlemen had no conception of the dimensions of the Lands Department, and the very large amount of work to be performed there. The Minister was employed from 11 o'clock until 5 in seeing persons who came upon matters connected with the business of the Department, and he had very little time to consult his officers on matters of great importance.

Mr. ROBERTSON admitted that the hon. gentleman probably had a greater tax than any other Minister; but what they had to think of was the public interest, and he did not think the hon. gentleman would say that a new Minister would deal with these cases as well as he would. He would much sooner see a Commissioner of Mines, and then the hon. gentleman, whose mind had been trained, would deal with these matters much more satisfactorily than any new Minister.

Mr. BURNS said that with regard to the provision of the bill, as to the Mining Minister, he did not think the hon. Attorney-General had, explained the point as to whether, if the clause had passed in this form, the limit provided by the Constitution Act about the number of Ministers, would be in any way affected.

Mr. BUTLER: Certainly not.

Mr. BURNS: The Constitution Act provided for ten Ministers; this clause would make another, and unless it was made clear that this mistake was one of those provided by the Constitution Act, they would have power to make an inordinate number of Ministers. He thought it would be well if the two departments had long ago been divided. It had been a matter of complaint for years that the mining interest had been neglected in the Lands Office even before we had this great rush in the business. It was all very well to say that this office of Minister of Mines was not necessary, and that a good under-secretary would be sufficient. There was work to do which could only be done by a Minister. (Hear, hear.) There were matters which must be dealt with by him, and with which the under-secretary could have nothing to do. Why was it that Victoria had attained such a position? It was because the gold mining interest had been encouraged and fostered by the Government, who had established a mining department. The Government had taken all through, the greatest possible care to foster the mining interest. Any one who had been in Victoria must know how backward this colony was in that respect, and that was one reason why he was glad to see a measure introduced which would have the effect of fostering and caring for our mining interests. He would vote for the clause, but at the same time thought that 10 Ministers, as provided by the Constitution Act, was quite enough for this colony; and he believed some provision should be made in order to make it clear that we did not provide an additional Minister in excess of the number provided by the Constitution.

Mr. HOSKINS did not attach much importance to the objection of the hon. member for West Sydney, that there was no necessity for this clause of the bill, because under the Constitution Act the Government had power to appoint another Minister. He thought the Government was deserving of credit for having in a constitutional form asked the House to express its opinion as to the propriety of appointing another Minister. He admitted there was some force in the argument against increasing the number of Ministers, because the voting power of the Government in that House would be increased; still it must be recollected that that argument supposed that Ministers were devoid of independence and intelligence. He could not take such a low estimate of hon. members. In Victoria there were ten Ministers; and it had never been found that when public feeling was against Ministers, the voting power of the Government was strong enough to prevent an emphatic condemnation of the Government. Then the question arose whether a Minister of Mines was required. He represented mining districts years ago, and he heard frequent complaints respecting delays in the Department of Lands in respect to settling disputes, granting leases, and other matters affecting residents on the gold mines. If there were delays years ago, what must it be now, when there had been so large an increase in the development of our mining industries. He thought that business would be transacted and disputes settled much more speedily, if there was a Minister in charge of a mining department. There was another feature of the question which had not been referred to by previous speakers, so far as he had heard them. It was this—the proposal to have a Minister for Mines emanated from the Gold-fields Commission, which was appointed by the last Parliament to travel all over the colony, and make inquiries on the gold-fields and ascertain the views of experienced miners and the requirements of the gold-fields. He did not think that out of the numerous witnesses that were examined, one of them was adverse to the establishment of a Department of Mines. Certainly a majority of the witnesses were in favour of it. [Mr. BAKER: Ninety-nine per cent.] When we saw the good that had resulted in Victoria from having a mining department, it was reasonable to suppose that in this colony where we had not only gold mines, but tin, copper, coal, and other minerals, a department of mines, with a responsible Minister at its head, would be productive of immense benefit, and would materially assist in the development of our mines. As to having an Under Secretary for mines, and a department under the cognizance of the Secretary for Lands, he thought a moment's reflection would convince hon. members that such a proposal would not meet the urgency of the case. Hon. members must be convinced that persons who felt aggrieved at the Government or a subordinate in the department, would not be satisfied with the decision of any other functionary than a responsible Minister. If that was the case the question resolved itself into one of expense. Well the salary of a responsible Minister was a small matter. He was of opinion that a department of mines should be established; and he should vote for the proposal of the Government.

Mr. GARRETT denied that there was unanimity amongst the witnesses who gave evidence before the Gold Commission. A great number agreed that mining should be put in a separate department, but very few agreed with the proposition to appoint a Minister for Mines. Mr. Clarke, a gold commissioner, gave his evidence to the effect that he did not think a separate department of mines necessary; that a sub-department under the Minister for Lands was all that was needed. Mr. Buchanan, another gold commissioner, had spoken a little more in favour of a separate department; but there were many cases of persons who supported the continuance of the mining business in a separate branch, but under the same department. If this clause were carried, he should move a proviso, that at no time should the Ministers in this House exceed eight in number.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next. There were many hon. members desired to speak on the subject, and it was getting late.

Mr. MACINTOSH opposed the adjournment. He believed that there should be a Department of Mines. It was notorious that the business of the Lands Department was neglected, and had grown far beyond the ability of the Minister to deal with. He did not think the settlement of disputes as to the lands taken up could be properly attended to. The Minister for Lands had told them that he could not attend properly to all the work, although he might go through it. He would have no hesitation in voting that there should be ten Ministers, as he believed it would facilitate the business. He should vote in favour of the clause. He believed that members were qualified to vote on this question. He himself had stated that to his constituents.

Mr. BAKER was satisfied that examination of the evidence given before the late Commission would show fully 90 or 95 per cent, in favour of the separation of the mining branch into a new department. The mining public were, he contended, in favour of the same course. He held in his hand six petitions from mining electorates, and in every one of them, though there were various objections to different parts of the bill, there was not one complaint to this particular clause.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Nor one opinion in favour of it.

Mr. BAKER: Would the hon. member say that his constituents instructed him to vote against this clause. He would place his opinion against the hon member for the Western Gold-fields, that the miners were in favour of a separate department of mines. He should not enter into a discussion of the question, because he was so satisfied that public opinion was in favour of the appointment, but he would point out to hon. members that if they refused this clause they might as well have voted against the second reading, for the whole bill was gone.

The motion for adjournment was put, and negatived by 24 to 7, the ayes being Mr. Garrett, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hurley (C.C.), Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Warden, Mr. Wearne, and Mr. Webb.

Mr. BUCHANAN complained of the Government forcing business of this importance on the House at so late an hour of the night; and again pressed upon hon. members that if they assented to the appointment of this new Minister they would give the Government an undue preponderance in the House.

Mr. WEARNE said that he voted with the minority in the recent division, because, as the clause was an important one, it was necessary that it should be decided in a larger House. He did not think it would be advisable to have a Minister for Mines. An efficient Under-Secretary would manage the mining business properly, under the Minister for Lands.

Mr. HURLEY (C. C.) thought, from what he had heard in that House, and from his own experience, that a Minister for Mines was necessary. Large sums of money had been invested on our gold-fields, and, in consequence of no leases having been issued, many gold-miners were in danger of losing all that they had expended. He thought this difficulty could be removed if they had a separate department, and he would therefore vote for the clause.

Mr. INNES said that the tenor of the petitions presented to the House went to show a Mining Department, with a responsible Minister at its head, was necessary in the interests of the mining community. From his experience of the gold-fields, he thought that 90 per cent. of the community there were in favour of a separate department.

Mr. WEST said he was certain that nine diggers out of every ten were in favour of a Minister of Mines, and he had taken the trouble to ask them. Knowing that the majority of diggers were in favour of the principle, he would vote for it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STEWART said it might be quite true that the miners were in favour of the appointment of a Minister of Mines, but it was not certain that their grievances would be removed. He could not yet see what necessity there was for a Minister of Mines, any more than a Minister of Pastoral Leases.

Mr. BUCHANAN suggested an adjournment of the debate.

Mr. BUCHANAN moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The motion was put, and negatived on a division of 25 to 6.

The question that the clause be omitted was put, and negatived on the following division:—

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Buchanan	Mr. Webb	Mr. Stewart	Tellers.
Warden	Wearne	Garrett	

Noes, 24.

Mr. Parkes	Mr. Rodd	Mr. Bennett	
Lloyd	Graham	Cunneen	
Farnell	Jacob	Neison	
Sutherland	T. Brown	Creed	
Butler	Fitzpatrick	De Salis	
Innes	Burns	Macintosh	
West	Scholey	Abbott	Tellers.
Hurley (C.C.)	Baker	Hoskins	

Mr. INNES moved that the blank in line 8 of the clause be filled up by the insertion of the words "first day of May."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART desired to move an amendment of the clause, but as there was but a small House, he suggested to the Government the propriety of postponing the further consideration of the bill. The amendment he desired to propose was the insertion of the word "under" after the word "be" in the 13th line.

Mr. GARRETT moved, as a previous amendment, that after the word "Governor" in the 13th line, the following words be inserted; "provided that at no one time shall the number of Ministers with seats in Parliament exceed seven."

Mr. MACINTOSH said the country had expressed itself in favour of the appointment of a Minister for Mines. He thought the House ought to go on; it could not be expected that they would ever get more than thirty-three members to attend to consider the bill. Most of the legislation this session had taken place with a smaller House than the present. Even that monstrous measure—the Matrimonial Causes Bill—was passed in a much smaller House than the present.

Mr. GARRETT did not think anybody had justified the increase of Ministers. His amendment was in no way inimical to the appointment of a Minister for Mines. It was really improper to go on with the measure at that late hour. It was proved that there had been a large number of hon. members in favour of the extra night given to Ministers who had neglected to attend this evening.

Mr. BURNS said the hon. member showed a feeling of distrust of hon. members as if he believed that Ministers would corrupt the House. He thought if the late hon. Minister for Lands (Mr. Robertson) were again in office, he would be the first to cry out for a division of the work.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that it was a matter well becoming the consideration of the representatives of the people, whether we should have more Ministers. Why should not we have a majority of the House Ministers at once. For more than twenty months, he discharged the united offices of Secretary of Lands and Works.

Mr. RODD was surprised at the course taken by the hon. member for West Sydney in opposing the measure since half-past 7 o'clock that night. There were four or five to one in favour of the bill. He had not spoken on the second reading of the bill; in consequence of the length and nature of the speech of the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields, which at once decided the House to vote in favour of the bill, he believed that the mining community were in favour of placing the mining business under a separate department.

Mr. PARKES said he would like to say a few words about this pretence respecting the number of Ministers. There were no more Ministers now in the House then there had been for the last ten years. In the Victorian Assembly, where there were six more members than here, there were ten Ministers. In Queensland, where the Assembly only numbered 32 members, there were six Ministers, exactly the same number as there were here. Reasoning based upon the proportional number of Ministers with the number of representatives was altogether fallacious, and for this reason. A certain number of persons was necessary for working the complicated machinery of Parliamentary government in any part of the world, and the duties were to a large extent just as arduous in dealing with small affairs as large, except to this extent—that the issues were not so extremely critical. He should not be disposed to debate the question of increasing the number of Ministers. There was no one of the colonies at this time that had such a wide division of mineral wealth, and it was the opinion of experienced persons, that was the opinion of every mining officer of all the colonies, and if they were bound upon making their mineral riches of importance they must do something to make them so. Every one admitted that the mining ought to be placed under a Mining Department, and being so he should like to know who were the persons to responsible Government—they who would wish to have the department directly responsible to Parliament, or those who do not desire it to be so? If he were to go into arguments he could easily show that all reason was in favour of the proposal that this department should be presided over by a Minister directly responsible to Parliament. As to the lateness of the hour that was the fault of hon. members themselves, as their discussions of the early part of the night had run them on to this late hour.

Mr. GARRETT said that there might be a separate branch of the Lands Office for this department, just the same as there was for the Survey and other departments.

After a few words from Mr. ROBERTSON, the question of the insertion of the words was put and negatived by 22 to 5.

Mr. STEWART moved the addition of the word "under" to the clause, making it an Under Secretary instead of a Secretary of Mines.

Mr. WEBB said it was evident that a majority of the House was in favour of a Minister of Mines, but he thought it was dangerous to the liberty of that House, at any rate until there was a reform in the electoral law, that they should increase the number of Ministers.

The amendment was put and negatived on division by 22 to 3.

Mr. STEWART hoped the Government did not intend to go any further than the 7th clause that night.

The clause was agreed to.

Mr. WEARNE said that what he feared was about to come to pass, namely, that they were passing one of the most important measures of the session by twenty-two members.

Clause 8—"School and Museum of Mines" was proposed.

Mr. STEWART proceeded to comment upon the principle involved in the clause.

On the motion of Mr. INNES, the Chairman, left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House adjourned at twenty-one minutes past 1 o'clock until 4 o'clock on the following day.

NEW NOTICES.

TUESDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Stewart, to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Have the Government caused plans, specifications, and estimates to be made of the proposed bridges over the Parramatta River and Iron Cove Bay? 2. If so, when were the plans, specifications, and estimates made, who prepared them, and what would be the total costs? 3. Have the Government employed any reliable valuator or auctioneer to value the freehold of Mars Common? 4. If so, who made the valuation, and what was his report?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Secretary for Lands,—When will the gold mining leases known as the Solferino leases, be issued?

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. Is it true that the Public school at Molong is now closed, for what reason, and by whose authority? 2. Is it true that a fight or quarrel took place in the school during school hours, on the 12th or 13th instant, and what steps do the Government or Council of Education intend to take in the matter, and when do they intend to cause the school to be re-opened? 3. Do the Government or Education Board intend to hold an inquiry into the matter?

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That there be laid upon the table of this House—1. Copies of all letters, correspondence, and other papers or documents that have taken place during the last two years, between the inhabitants, or any of the inhabitants, of Molong and the Postmaster-General, relative to the inconveniences arising from Sunday's mail delivery, other irregularities, and the way the Post-office is conducted at Molong. 2. Also, a copy of the Inspector's report, who was lately sent up to Molong to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Burns to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Rev. Dr. Lang, as sole surviving trustee of the Scots Church, to dispose of a portion of the original allotment of the church for certain ecclesiastical purposes therewith connected.

Mr. Driver to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the depositions in the case of the Queen v. Codey, who was tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions, Muswellbrook, before Judge Meymott, on the 9th day of July last, together with a copy of the Judge's notes, if any.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Stewart to ask the Colonial Secretary,—1. How long has Mr. Byrnes been in the office of the Colonial Secretary? 2. How often has he applied for leave of absence? 3. How many medical certificates has he lodged to support his applications for leave of absence? 4. How often, and for what periods, has he been absent, with or without leave? 5. By whom is his duty performed while he is absent?

MUDGEE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

At the date of my last communication the farmers were beginning to look very anxious about rain. Hot weather had set in rather suddenly, and the surface of the earth was so baked as to preclude all idea of being able to plough it; while, as a necessary consequence, the weeds were gaining such mastery over the soil as to threaten the greatest difficulty in getting rid of them. Nor did the ill effects of the long-continued fine weather end here, for the luxuriant herbage which has been so plentiful for months was beginning to dry up, and not only a scarcity of feed, but dangerous bushfires were not at all improbable. However, last night a heavy thunderstorm burst over the town, and so far as I can learn, it was not, as is usual in this district, partial, but extended for miles round. The rain which was heavy only lasted about half an hour, but it was sufficiently long to cause some of the creeks nearly dry to flow and dams to fill. This morning the sun was again very fierce, but at about 3 in the afternoon another thunderstorm occurred, and the rain came down in earnest for about the same time as the previous one. From the appearance of the sky there will be more rain, and probably it will come in intermittent storms until the clouds have discharged their electricity. Even if no more rain should fall for weeks the prospect is cheering for all classes. It was much needed to fill out the corn and set the plough at work. Live stock were finding their pasturage with greater difficulty, and the puddlers' dams all gave indications that replenishment would be welcome.

Mr. S. H. Barnes has been elected Mayor of the Borough Council for the current municipal year, and that body held its first meeting since the election on Wednesday evening.

Our Turf Club is about to issue its programme for the meeting in May, and it is understood that the various events will be sufficiently good to attract a large attendance.

The Victoria Quartz Mining Company are busily engaged in crushing, and the yield at the next cleaning-up is likely, judging by the look of the plates, to equal, if not excel, the last crushing.

A petition from "the landowners and others" of this district has been forwarded to the Assembly, praying for its favourable consideration of the proposition to vote a sum in aid of the agricultural societies in the colony. One local society is not in much favour with the public generally, who complain, and with some justness, that its operations are exclusively of a pastoral character, and that but little or no encouragement is offered to the agricultural section of the community. There can be no doubt that there is a want of vitality about the Society, and its condition may not inaptly be compared to that of the Metropolitan Society when its present energetic secretary took the helm of that association and worked it up to a state of prosperity and usefulness. There are many causes for this being the case, but as they must be apparent to all who choose to seek for them, the committee should have no difficulty in effecting a reform.

A prisoner died in the gaol here to-day from natural causes, and the jury added a "rider" to their verdict, pointing out the urgent necessity for some hospital accommodation in the gaol. This place being now an assize town, there will probably be sixty or seventy prisoners here before the Circuit Court is opened in April next, and where they will be put will be a hard problem to solve. When I visited the gaol to-day, half of the prisoners were locked up, and the building of the additional cells now progressing has so seriously encroached upon the exercise yard, that there is no distance that a prisoner can walk in a line greater than thirty feet. As there is ample space for an extension of the gaol walls at the rear and sides of the building, there is no reason why the work should not go on simultaneously with the work that has rendered the enlargement necessary.

We are promised an amusement of a better class than has visited this place of late, and, in lieu of the usual "circus," are to witness Miss Alice May's opera company's performances, and afterwards it is probable that Mr. and Mrs. Darrell, who have achieved great success at Gulgong, will bring a company here and play for a few nights.

Several bazaars are on the *tapis*, also an amateur performance, in aid of the building fund of our new hospital, but neither of the affairs is matured yet.

February 21.

NEW CALEDONIA.

We have received files of the *Moniteur de la Nouvelle Calédonie* up to the 15th February, from which we translate the following items:—

Communications from the different localities on the coast and in the interior state, that towards the latter end of January, the people of Noumea had reason to fear that it was not merely at Noumea that the season was bad. What with the rain and the wind, and the two together, communication has been interfered with, and works hindered.

From the 1st of January to the end of that month, writes a correspondent at Canala, no more than four days have ever been passable as regards the weather. On the night of the 18th, lasting to the 19th, the weather was particularly bad, and on the morning of the latter day, a large number of places adjacent to the establishment at Canala were inundated. During the following night the wind which had blown from the S.E. passed to the N.W., and from gales which had blown with great force with but short intermissions, there was a change to a complete calm which lasted for some time. Several cocoanut trees were uprooted; but no very serious devastation had yet been recorded.

The usual results of heavy rains were experienced at Bourailmere, especially the downfall from the 16th to the 19th, which resulted in inundating the rivers; but by the 21st they had returned within their channels. The consequences of the overflow at Bourial were not very serious, as on the commencement of the bad weather, every precaution had been taken to place under shelter whatever would have been likely to suffer.

The letters from the north had also the winds and the rain for their subject; but happily report no casualties.

The *Moniteur* states that the sailing frigate, the Sibylle which sailed from Toulon on the 5th of October, had anchored in the harbour of Noumea the 5th of February, after a voyage of 123 days, of which five were spent at Gorée. It is commanded by M. de Pagnac.

The transport ship Var which set out from Rochefort on the 10th of October with the fourth convoy of exiles (*déportés*), anchored in the harbour on the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Var completed the voyage in 121 days, but this is inclusive of stoppages at Dakar and St. Catherine. She has brought 104 civil and military passengers, and 576 exiles, of whom 146 are destined for Ducos Island, while the remainder are to be located on the Island of Pines.

This convoy brings the total of exiles—(most of whom our readers will be aware took part in the Communist riots in Paris)—who have arrived in the colony, to 2078. Of this number 546 belong to the class who are to be incarcerated within the precincts of a fortress, while 1562 have been condemned to simple exile.

A late number of the *Moniteur* reports the arrival of the Depeche, with 524 ounces of gold, from the gold mines of Diahot. This quantity of gold had been obtained from 72 tons of quartz, showing a yield of a little more than 7 oz. to the ton.

Early in November four colonists discovered a copper mine, of which a large block was brought to Noumea. Some specimens have yielded as little as 33 per cent., while others go as high as 65 per cent. The situation of the mine is said to be particularly favourable. Water and the means of conveyance are within an available distance. A search party has been formed, with M. Douein as director. The new discovery has inspired so much confidence that Mr. Higginson is not afraid to charge himself with furnishing the necessary capital not only for the extraction of the ore, but for the erection of furnaces for smelting, so that the proprietors, if they saw clearly what were their own interests, might, instead of sending the ore to a foreign country, disengage the pure copper from it in their own places.

The *Moniteur* of the 22nd ultimo contains a lengthy obituary notice of M. Brulle, a leading officer under the Colonial Government.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By the Californian mail, arriving *via* New Zealand, we are in receipt of news from the Hawaiian Islands. Prince William Charles Lunalilo—having been called to the throne by the vote of the assembled nobles and representatives of the Hawaiian nation—succeeded his kinsman, the late Kamehameha V., on the 8th of January. His title will be "Kamehameha the VI." The most perfect order everywhere prevailed. The Ministry holding office at the decease of the late king all resigned on the 13th of January, and the following gentlemen were at once appointed by his Majesty—Mr. Charles R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. E. O. Hall, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Robert Stirling, Minister of Finance; and Mr. A. F. Judd, Attorney-General. It will be seen by this that the vacancy in the Department of Foreign Affairs has been wisely filled up—a vacancy, which, though only caused by some obscure complication in Hawaiian politics, has been elsewhere very strangely misunderstood. There is not the slightest ground for report that the Hawaiian Islands are to be annexed to the United States. The enthusiasm of the entire people (of foreign as well as of native origin) has been most unmistakably evinced in favour of the Independent Nationality of "Hawaii Nei," and in support of its new sovereign—a young and accomplished descendant of Kamehameha I.

The election of the Prince to the vacant throne was carried out with the utmost solemnity, and in exact conformity with the Constitution. The election became necessary in consequence of Kamehameha V., who died unmarried, not having nominated a successor, on the death (without issue) of his sister, Victoria Kamamalu Kaahumanu, on the 29th of May, 1866. The King being elected by the unanimous vote of the Parliament, a committee, with a special message, notified the election of his Majesty to the Prince himself, who took the oath of office at the Kawaiahao Church, in Honolulu, on the 9th of January, 1873.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* says:—His Honor the Chancellor of the Kingdom administered to his Majesty the Oath of Office prescribed by the Constitution, and his Majesty addressed the Nobles and Representatives, in Hawaiian and English, as follows:—

"Nobles and Representatives,—

"This is the first time in the history of this kingdom that the Legislative Assembly has been convened for the purpose of electing a Sovereign, and I tender you my thanks for the cordial unanimity and good-will which have characterised your proceedings. But before adverting to any considerations of duty or responsibility, it is becoming, as well as in accordance with the promptings of our hearts, to express our sorrow at the sudden death of the illustrious chief, whose successor I am. The late king had decided traits of character. He was enterprising, laboured to develop the resources of the country, and extended his protecting hand to the Hawaiian people.

"While he was just to all his subjects, he was very naturally sensitive to the rights of the Hawaiians, and desirous of promoting every project which would advance their interests and increase their numbers.

"I sympathised deeply with the late king on the subject of the gradual diminution of the people, and I need no assurances from you that all reasonable measures to prevent it will meet with your cordial approval. While we mourn this sudden bereavement, let us learn from his illustrious example to be faithful and true to the independence of the kingdom, and anxious only to promote the general good.

"This nation presents the most interesting example in history of the cordial co-operation of the native and foreign races in the administration of its Government; and most happily too, in all the relations in life, there exists a feeling which every good man will strive to promote.

"Government may be said to enter upon a new era on the accession to the throne of every Sovereign. It will be my earnest endeavour to sustain the character of the Government in its good repute with other nations, and in this connection it becomes us to cherish a cordial recollection of my lamented predecessors, as well as of the disinterested and patriotic men who aided them in enrolling this kingdom among the family of nations. It will be my endeavour, and in this I shall have the aid of all men who are true friends of the Hawaiians, to sustain the character of the Government transmitted to us. The commencement of my reign is auspicious; our relations with foreign Governments are of the most friendly character, and I am satisfied will continue so, if we faithfully discharge our duty in conformity to the principles of justice and comity recognised among nations.

"At home there is peace and a reasonable prosperity, which it will be my earnest endeavour to promote.

"The islands are capable of a far higher improvement than they have ever enjoyed. They have capacity enough to make a kingdom which shall command the respect of other nations, as well as to give greater comfort and happiness to a far larger population.

"We are fortunately placed by nature on the great ocean highway of nations; the commerce of all flags should be attracted hither by the safety of our harbours, our abundant products, and the liberal laws and regulations of our ports. All legislation in the future, having in view the proper protection and promotion of our commercial relations, shall meet my hearty concurrence and approval.

"There are circumstances attending my accession which arouse within me a very lively sense of gratitude to the whole people. They have tendered me their loyalty and their cordial support, and I accept the trust imposed upon me feeling confidence in the expression so spontaneously made.

"May the blessing of our Heavenly Father, without which there can be no permanent success, attend our efforts to promote the best interests of the Government and people."

His Majesty then addressed the assemblage as follows:—

"To the Hawaiian people,—

"Soon after the death of his Majesty Kamehameha V., whose loss the nation mourns, I issued an address to the people, in which I stated that the throne had become vacant, and without a successor appointed or proclaimed, and that I desired to submit my claim to their consideration and suffrages. At numerous meetings held throughout the islands, they have made known their views in a way most complimentary to myself, and the election by the Legislative Assembly is in response to the popular will.

"I need not assure you that my heart is filled with gratitude for this generous expression, favourable to my claims, and I need not assure you that it will stimulate me to do everything in my power to promote your improvement, your interests, and your happiness. But to accomplish these purposes, I must have your determined co-operation. From this day I hope to see an increased effort on the part of all the people to make themselves independent. History plainly teaches that no nation can improve in population and wealth without industry and good morals. It is a fact which oppresses my heart, that the Hawaiian population has been gradually diminishing for years, and I appeal to every Hawaiian, whether here or at his quiet home, to arise in full strength and stay this desolation. It can be done, but it will require the efforts of all who love Hawaii Nei. Industry, temperance, and virtue, with a moral and religious education, will accomplish it. Abandon all slothful habits, and strive for that standard of improvement which gives such advance to other nations.

"In my address I alluded to some constitutional amendments which could properly and usefully be made. I shall take a legal course to accomplish this purpose.

"It is evident that the popular expression, so recently made, has drawn king and people nearer together. We know, now, that we sympathize in sentiment and opinion, and that we are in earnest, and in mutual accord for the common good.

"While my Government is a constitutional monarchy, it is an auspicious circumstance that the popular will is in accord with the legal bestowment of the Crown. It promises a harmonious administration of public affairs, which will give ample protection to all men, and secure to them the enjoyment of liberty regulated by law, which is the greatest blessing which government can bestow."

After taking the oath of office, as well as after the delivery of his addresses, his Majesty was greeted with applause by the assemblage present.

A SENATOR AND A GENTLEMAN.—It might be generally supposed that a man who has reached to the position of a legislator is a gentleman, or, at least, does his best to make people believe so; this is not always the case. It frequently happens that public speakers find fault with the reports of their utterances, and many do so in terms of vulgarity unworthy of men in honourable positions, and positively cruel to the feelings of reporters. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had occasion to correct the report of a passage in one of his speeches—and how did he do it? Not by voiding a torrent of abusive epithets and low innuendos on the luckless head of the reporter, but by taking the blame on himself in this quiet and thoughtful way:—"In your interesting article of to-day on the study of Homer, you have quoted from a report of some remarks made by me at the meeting on Tuesday last of the Society of Biblical Archæology the words—'Every day must begin for me with my old friend Homer.' I wish to say that the reporter has been led, probably by some careless or indistinct expression of mine, into an error." Here is the consideration of the scholar and the gentleman for his brother of the Press—an acknowledgment of the arduous duties of the latter, while at the same time the error being probably that of the reporter, is most delicately corrected.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—February 24.

Governor Blackall (s.), 351 tons, Captain Stuart, from Rockhampton via Brisbane. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Lee, Mrs. West, Mrs. Greenup, Miss Davidson, Messrs. Kami Sami, Yama Moto, C. C. Mackay, C. L. Hill, Turnbull, J. Peran, A. Brown, W. Stevens, A. Ferguson, E. Cottar, G. Thorne, E. Weinholt, Greenmack, T. E. Parry, P. M'Kenney, Harrington, G. F. Brigman, Masters Fletcher (2), Master Ward, and 40 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—February 24.

Agate, for Queenstown.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 25.

E. M. Young, for Shanghai; William Duthie, for London; Day Dawn, for Hongkong; Duke of Edinburgh (s.), for Fiji; City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane; Leichardt (s.), for Maryborough; Mooltan, R.M.S., for Melbourne; Hero (s.), for Auckland.

CLEARANCE.—February 24.

Duke of Edinburgh (s.), 244 tons, Captain Harley, for Fiji. Passengers—Miss E. Sparkes, Dr. Chalmers, Messrs. F. W. Peate, Scott, M'Evoy, J. H. Garrick, C. Jones, sen., C. Jones, jun., G. Winter, J. Ryder, H. Bone, and 8 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 24.

Peri, from Kiama, with 80 tons stone; Moses Fletcher, from Moruya, with 50 tons granite, 43 cheeses; White Cloud, William and Alexander, from Clyde River, with 38,000 feet timber; Woniora, from Bulli, with 250 tons coal; Numba, from Bermagui, with 480 bags bark, 150 cheeses; Jessie Spears, Dairymaid, from Shellharbour, with 17,000 feet timber, 85 bags potatoes, 70 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 10 calves, 3 coops fowls, 3 cases eggs, 10 bags oats, 20 sides bacon; Eagle, Venture, Saxonia, from Newcastle, with 515 tons coal, 180 tons stone; Marchioness of Lorne, from Jervis Bay, with 42 logs timber, 18 bags fish, 3 kegs butter, 1 case eggs; Maitland (s.), from the Hunter, with 147 bales hay, 164 bales wool, 8 bales skins, 37 bags maize, 60 bags potatoes, 6 baskets prawns, 1 bull, 1 heifer, 4 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 24.

Saxonia, Venture, Eagle, for Newcastle; Examiner, for Richmond River; Dairymaid, for Shellharbour; Woniora, for Bulli.

IMPORTS.—February 24.

Governor Blackall (s.), from Rockhampton: 5 bales wool, Richardson and Wrench; 10 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 6 bales wool, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 10 bales wool, J. T. Neale; 28 hides, 6 casks tallow, 1 box, Mrs. King; 1734 cakes 1721 ingots copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 86 oz. 3 dwts. gold, Bank New South Wales; 21 hides, 3 bags horns, 18 bales wool, Brewster and Trebeck; 14 hides, 1 bundle skins, 2 casks manure, Belt; 58 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 199 oz. 13 dwts. 18 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank; 5 bales skins, 5 packages tallow, 7 bags bones, Ross and Co. From Brisbane: 179 bags tin ore, T. Hiles; 50 bags tin ore, Russell; 6 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 8 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 17 bales wool, Jones; 30 bales wool, Bank New South Wales; 17 bales wool, 1 bale hair, A. S. N. Co.; 22 oz. gold, Flavelle, Brothers; and quantity of fruit, &c., Order.

Black Adder, from London (additional): 122 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 50 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 35 packages, Penfold; 9 packages, Anderson, Hall, and Co.; 90 packages, Ross, Morgan, and Co.; 31 packages, Tess, Davenport, and Co.; 18 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 22 bundles, A. Chisholm and Co.; 26 packages, Keep and Parsons; 9 packages, M. Spence.

EXPORTS.—February 24.

Lord Ashley (s.), for Brisbane, &c.: 90 cases schnapps, 98 cases brandy, 150 casks rum, 13 packages tea, 364 bags salt, 64 bags oysters, 358 bags bark, 19 kegs butter, 20 cases acid, 244 cases fruit, 9 horses, 15 bags sugar, 90 cases jam, 12 barrels rosin, 2 casks tar, 28 bags oats, 14 bags potatoes, 18 bags onions, 50 bags bran, 137 packages.

Balclutha (s.), for Brisbane, &c.: 196 packages tea, 324 bags rice, 2 casks whisky, 63 packages, sarsaparilla, 40 bags flour, 447 bags potatoes, 140 bags oysters, 70 bags onions, 442 cases fruit, 68 kegs butter, 5 packages tobacco, 50 cases geneva, 6 cases brandy, 5 cases champagne, 25 drums oil, 10 cases claret, 12 horses, 98 packages hardware, 420 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Shanghai.—By the Verulam, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Maryborough and Rockhampton.—By the Leichardt (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Ellen Morris, this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

As the MOOLTAN will not leave until 4 p.m. THIS DAY, a Supplementary Mail will be made up for all places for which she takes correspondence, to be closed as follows:—

For newspapers, books, and patterns, at 2 p.m.

For registered letters, at 2.30 p.m.

For ordinary letters, at 3 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, February 24: Laelia, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Websdale, for Melbourne; City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane; Wonga Wonga (s.), 682 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne; Leichardt (s), 450 tons, Captain Saunders, for Rockhampton and Maryborough.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. Mooltan will take her departure this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, carrying the homeward English and Continental mails, and the following passengers and specie:—Passengers—For Southampton: Rev. John Graham, Mrs. Graham, Master Graham, Mr. G. E. Crane, Mr. H. C. Wood, Rev. J. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. W. J. V. Miles, Mr. Justice Francis, Mr. J. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bell, Misses Bell (2), Masters Bell (2), Mr. J. G. Cohen, Miss Cohen, Mr. G. H. Scourgall, Mr. Jas. L. Magee, Mr. F. Barraclough, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tickle and 2 children. For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. A. C. Garrick, Mr. J. M. Clark, Mr. C. L. Buchols, Mr. Dominico Machelete, Mr. Cartase Giovanni, Mr. Ed. March. For Brindisi: Mr. L. Myles, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. Andrew Browne, Mr. Jacob Pearen, Rev. Dean Lynch. For Galle: Mr. H. H. Beauchamp. For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark. For Suez: Mr. E. de Salgo. For Melbourne: Mrs. Olliver, Mr. H. Horsley, Mr. L. H. Johnson, Mr. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Barlee, Mrs. Leake, Mr. J. G. W. Wilmot, Mr. Sydney Jacobs, Mr. Thomas Del Panno. Specie: 100,000 sovereigns, 13,341 oz. gold, Bank of New South Wales; 50,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 3000 sovereigns, 1900 oz. gold, H. Moore; 450 sovereigns, Sum Kum On; 2215 sovereigns, Sum Kum Ty; 1 box coin (value, £300), Hardy, Brothers.

The Governor Blackall (s.), from Rockhampton via Brisbane, left the latter port at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant; passed Smoky Cape at 11.45 a.m. on the 23rd, and arrived off Sydney Heads at 10 a.m. on the 24th; but was unable to enter until 1 p.m. owing to the thickness of the weather. Experienced fresh E.S.E. winds to Cape Moreton, from thence fresh N.N.E., with thick rainy weather.

In reference to the purchase of the barque Madame Demorest, we may state that this vessel, under the name America, is classed A1 in English Lloyds and 5-3-11 in the French Veritas.

The brig Fairy Rock, which left this port on the 21st instant, bound to Launceston, returned yesterday, owing to heavy weather prevailing.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 22.—Garnock, barque, from Sydney.
February 22.—Edith Haviland, brig, from Sydney.
February 22.—Alexandra, brig, Brasham, from Sydney.
February 24.—Esk, barque, Treneven, from New Caledonia.

DEPARTURES.

February 22.—New England (s.), for the Clarence River.
February 22.—Susannah Cuthbert, for the Richmond River.
February 22.—Craig Ellachie, brig, Stuart, for Melbourne, with 370 tons coal.
February 22.—P.C.E., barque, Sampson, for Dunedin, with 400 tons coal, 30 pairs naves.
February 22.—Alcantra, schooner, Nicoll, for Melbourne, with 365 tons coal.
February 22.—Omeo (s.), Calder, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.
February 24.—G. C. Lovenny Meyer, barque, Schmidt, for San Francisco, with 305 tons coal.
February 24.—Jeanny, barque, Hartman, for Hongkong, with 340 tons salt, 1½ ton butter.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 22.—Brilliant, Yarra, Dart, Prompt, Urania, Rebecca, Mary, Polly Hopkins, Alert, Zephyr, Lady Emma, Colonist, Surprise, May, Prince Alfred, from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—February 24.

Queensland.—9 a.m.

Gilbert Town—E. Rain	Brisbane—NE. Rain
Rockhampton—Calm. Raining	Toowoomba—SE. Rain
Maryborough—Calm. Raining	Warwick—SW. Rain.
Cape Moreton—S. Cloudy	

N. S. Wales.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.
Tenterfield	NW. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Casino	W. Raining	NW. Cloudy
Grafton	Calm. Raining	W. Cloudy
Clarence Heads	NE. Raining	S. Dull
Glen Innes	NE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Inverell	Calm. Raining	Calm. Raining
Port Macquarie	Calm. Raining	E. Showery
West Kempsey	E. Showery	Calm. Cloudy
Armidale	E. Raining	Calm. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Dull, like rain	SW. Cloudy
Gunnedah	SW. Dull, like rain	SW. Raining
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Wee Waa	Calm. Cloudy	W. Cloudy
Pilliga	Calm. Cloudy	S. Dull, cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Like rain	Calm. Raining
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Singleton	Calm. Cloudy	S. Showery
Maitland	E. Dull, like rain	SE. Showery
Port Stephens	NE., light. Rain	NE. Cloudy, sea rough
Newcastle	NE. Raining	NNE., strong, cloudy
Barrenjuee	E., fresh. Cloudy	NE. Cloudy
Windsor	E. Cloudy	NNE. Cloudy
Sydney	N. Cloudy	NNE. Cloudy
South Head	N. Dull, cloudy	N. Dull, showery
Wollongong	NE. Showery	N. Raining
Kiama	NE. Heavy rain	NE., strong. Rain
Jervis Bay	NE., strong. Squally	NE., strong. Rain
Goulburn	ENE. Dull	NE. Cloudy, fine
Braidwood	SE. Raining heavily	NE. Showery
Araluen	S. Raining	W. Raining
Moruya	SE. Raining	SE. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	E., light. Overcast	E. Overcast
Bombala	NE. Dull, raining	NE. Raining
Cooma	Calm. Heavy rain	Calm. Steady rain
Eden	E. by N. Showery	Calm. Raining
Gabo Island	Calm. Raining	NE. Showery
Yass	Calm. Dull	Calm. Close
Gundagai	Calm. Dull	NE. Cloudy
Tumut	SE. Showery	NE. Cloudy
Kiandra	SE. Raining	SE. Raining
Albury	Calm. Dull	Calm. Raining
Mount Victoria	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Carcoar	E. Fine	W. Fine
Hill End	Calm. Cloudy	S. Fine
Tambaroora	Calm. Cloudy	Calm. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	ESE. Cloudy
Gulgong	W. Cloudy, like rain	W. Cloudy
Cassilis	S. Cloudy	SE. Threatening rain
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy	SE. Raining
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Showery
Wellington	Calm. Fine	NE., strong. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	NE., strong. Fine
Orange	N. Fine	N. Like storm
Forbes	N. Fine	N. Cloudy, fine
Grenfell	Calm. Very fine	Calm. Fine
Young	S. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	NE. Fine	NE. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	S. Fine	Calm. Cloudy
Hay	NNW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moulamein	NW. Cloudy	W. Fine
Balranald	S. Fine	Calm. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine, clear	SW. Fine
Wentworth	S. Fine.	SW. Fine.

South Australia.		Bar.	Ther.
Guichen Bay	SE. Cloudy	29.800	66·0
Adelaide	E. Fine	29.660	73·0
M'Donnell Bay	SE. Cloudy		
Peake	E. Cloudy		
Alice Springs	N. Cloudy	27·48	79·
Daly Waters	NW. Cloudy		
Port Darwin	SW. Fine.	29.606	83·5

Newcastle.—A miner named Miller was killed in the Victoria Tunnels, Redhead, on Saturday, through a fall of coal.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 22.—Rangatira (s.), from Adelaide.
February 23.—Ann, from Newcastle.
February 24.—City of Melbourne (s.), Macedon (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

February 24.—Elizabeth, for Mauritius.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

February 22.—Mary Miller, Exonia, Essie Black, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

February 24.—Ben Lidi, Nautilus, for London; St. Kilda, for Port Natal.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Feb. 24.	8.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and showery.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic variation 9° 34'2" East. 12th December, 1872.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sunday excepted), at 1 p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

Meteorological Observations.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

February 22, 1873. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29 771	68 7	95	SW.	2	0 0	10	0·43	5·5
P.M. 3	·659	74 0	79	ENE.	9	0 4	3		
9	·741	67 6	95	S.	8	0 3	10		4·5
Mean ...	29 724	70·1	90 0		6	0·2	7 7		5·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·170.

Self-registering Thermometers.

Shade { Maximum .... 77·2 | Sun—maximum ...... 116·0
Minimum .... 66 2 | Grass—minimum...... 62·0

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 186 0.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71·2.

Total rainfall from January 1 to February 24, 10·235 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 14 years for period January 1st to February 1, 4·149 inches.

Average annual rainfall of the preceding 14 years = 50·071 inches.

Meteorological Stations.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only twelve of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East Coast in miles.	Height above sea, in feet.	At 9 a.m.—Feb. 24, 1873. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Narrabri ...	196		—	—	—	W.	1·0	87·9	62·5	0·15
Armidale ...	80	3278	—	59·2	63	E.	9·0	70·2	50·1	0·50
Mur'rundi .	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	76·1	62·2	0
Cassilis ...	120		—	—	—	S.	—	92·1	58·2	0
M's'l'brook	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	81·5	66·3	0
Dubbo	182		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	84·9	61·9	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	82·4	59·0	0
W. M't'land	18		—	—	—	E.	4·0	82·2	67·4	0·47
Newcastle.	1	112	29·779	66·7	96	NE.	0·0	74·8	63·8	0·20
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	N.	4·0	74·5	51·8	0
Bathurst ...	96	2200	29·746	69·0	73	Calm	0·0	81·5	51·0	0
M. Victoria.	61	3490	29·767	62·4	69	Calm.	0·0	75·1	54·9	0·51
Woodford ..	50	2192	29·740	63·0	—	Calm.	0·0	67·5	31·4	2·38
P'rramatta	16		—	—	—	ENE.	4·0	88·7	56·7	0·68
Sydney ...	5	155	29·798	70·0	88	NE.	1·8	87·0	64·7	2·15
Wentw'rth	476		—	—	—	S.	1·0	79·0	58·5	0
Young	140		—	—	—	S.	4·0	90·0	55·1	0·25
Wol'ng'ng..	0		—	—	—	NE.	—	77·4	62·7	3·90
Goulburn ..	54	2129	29·827	64·3	91	ENE.	0·0	83·1	54·6	0·12
Wagga	161		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	78·1	62·0	0
C. St. George	0	170	29·814	68·6	93	NE.	9·0	69·2	60·6	1·81
Queanb'y'n.	60		—	—	—	E.	—	65·2	56·1	0·36
Deniliquin .	287	410	29·861	75·0	62	S.	1·0	84·3	51·2	0
Kiandra	88	4640	29·833	52·7	93	SE.	16·0	67·9	46·3	0·08
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	77·6	46·8	1·00
Albury	175	572	29·828	71·1	78	Calm.	0·0	87·4	47·8	0·12
Eden	6	107	29·882	65·7	100	Calm.	16·0	76·0	63·1	1·14

Raining at Armidale, Murrurundi, Newcastle, Woodford, Kiandra, Cooma, and Gabo Island. Showery at Wollongong, and Eden. Squally at Cape St. George.

Astronomical Memorandum for 25th February, 1873.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.45	6.41	First quarter	4th
Moon	3.15 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	Full moon	12th
Mercury ...	5.56 a.m.	6.52 p.m.	Last quarter	20th
Venus	9.32 a.m.	8.32 p.m.	New moon	27th
Mars	9.42 p.m.	10.55 a.m.		
Jupiter	6.11 p.m.	4.50 a.m.	Moon's age, 27·4 days.	
Saturn	2.41 a.m.	4.37 p.m.		

Moon.—Apogee, 12th; in Equator, 2nd; G. N. Declination, 9th; in Equator, 16th; G. S. Declination, 23rd; Perigee, 27th.

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 7h. 30m.; p.m. 8h. 6m.

H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS of the RESEARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY, VICTORIA REEF, ADELONG, to be registered under the Limited Liability Act.

Capital: £50,000 in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Ten shillings on application, and ten shillings on allotment.

A number of shares are already applied for locally, and 20,000 will be offered to the public at par.

Brokers:
THOMSON, BROTHERS, and CHATER, George-street.
JAMES RODD, M.L.A., George-street.
C. W. ROBERTS, Greville's Rooms.

Bankers:
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

THE AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP COMPANY.—Ink, all colours. Designs forwarded free to all parts. 2000 are now in use in this colony. Sole Agent, B. RITTENBERG, 85, York-street.

BY Steamship MOOLTAN, 30 dozen Spanish Back Combs, from 1s 6d; Human Hair, curled and straight. WIGZELL, Hairdresser and Importer of Human Hair, Fancy Combs, &c., 143, South Head Road.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Special reductions in prices, to make room for New Goods. Excellent Trousers, 25s; former price, 35s. J. EXTON, Tailor, 301, George-street.

TANN'S RELIANCE SAFES.—A new shipment of useful sizes just received. W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, Pepper, and Sugar. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-st.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. Samuel moved the House into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of an address on the decision of the Intercolonial Conference, as to the terminus of the postal service via Suez.

Sir W. M. Manning thought it would have been better to have dealt with the matter by resolutions to be assented to by the House and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to her Majesty's advisers at home. He did not think there was any constitutional objection to the course proposed, but he objected to the form of the address.

Mr. Docker contended that on this question the Conference had proved a total failure, and agreed with Sir W. Manning, that the proper way of dealing with the subject would be by resolution; but he offered no opposition to the proposed address.

The Council went into committee and considered and amended the address, which was reported to the Council and adopted.

The Council adjourned at twenty-eight minutes to 3, until Wednesday next at 4 o'clock.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Mr. Lloyd stated, in answer to Mr. Raphael, that the Collector of Customs had not been able to sign within office hours, drawback certificates for shippers to and from Victoria, and that arrangements for the signing of certificates would be made.

Mr. Speaker reported that the Deputation appointed by the House had that morning presented to the Governor the address to her Majesty the Queen, in reference to the Suez Mail Terminus, and that his Excellency said the address would be forwarded by the first Mail.

Mr. Parkes and Mr. Butler laid on the table various returns, inclusive of the report of the Sydney University for last year, which was ordered to be printed.

Leave was given to Mr. Driver to introduce a bill further to amend the Sydney Common Improvement Act.

The House then went into committee, to consider in detail the Bowenfels Coal Mining and Copper Smelting Company's Railway Bill. Verbal amendments, moved by Mr. S. C. Brown, were agreed to. The bill was reported with its amendments to the House, and the report was adopted.

The House then went into Committee for the further consideration of the Distillation Bill. In clause 4, enacting that the Colonial Treasurer may grant licenses according to his discretion, Mr. R. B. Smith moved the omission of the proviso authorising the Colonial Treasurer to refuse issuing a license for any premises by reason of their situation or position. The amendment was negatived by 19 to 5. Another amendment, moved by Mr. R. B. Smith, to reduce the minimum capacity per hour of a still to 250 instead of 500 gallons, and the minimum exhausting power to 100 instead of 200 gallons, was also negatived by 17 to 4. An amendment, moved by Mr. Lloyd, that the disabilities relating to trade or calling contained in the 25th clause of the Act 13 Vic., No. 27, should be no bar to the granting of a license was carried by 16 to 4, and the whole clause as amended was agreed to by 18 to 2. Clause 5 was agreed to without debate or amendment. The Chairman then, on the motion of Mr. Lloyd, left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House next went into committee on the Mining Bill.

In clause 1, the date for the Act to come into force was, on the motion of Mr. Innes, fixed for the 1st May, 1873. Clause 2, relating to the interpretation of the terms used in the Act, was postponed. Clauses 3, 4, and 5, in reference to the repeal of former Acts, the preservation of existing interests, and the saving of the Royal prerogative, were agreed to. Clause 6, as to the divisions of the Act, was postponed. Clause 7, enacting the transfer from the Department of Lands to a Department of Mines of all matters connected with mining administration, was debated at great length. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Buchanan, and other members of the Opposition contending that a Minister of Mines was not necessary, while Ministers and their supporters argued that the Minister for Lands had at present more work than he could do justice to, and that a separate Minister for the Mining Department was essential to a reasonable amount of attention being paid by a responsible head to mining interests.

Motions proposed by Mr. Buchanan for the Chairman to leave the chair and report progress were negatived by 24 to 7 and 25 to 6. A motion by the same hon. member for the omission of the clause was negatived by 24 to 6. An amendment moved by Mr. Garrett to limit the number of Ministers qualified to hold seats in Parliament was negatived by 22 to 5. Another amendment moved by Mr. Stewart, to place the Minister for Mines under the Minister for Lands, was negatived by 22 to 3. The clause was then put and agreed to. The Chairman then left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past 1 to 4 p.m. this day (Tuesday).

The maintenance of power by M. Thiers against the wishes of many of his actual supporters, and the frequent occurrence of crises which threaten the tranquillity of France, are the marked peculiarities of the present period. Nothing like the position has been ever seen so far as history is our guide. We have often known the ascendency of a faction overwhelming all resistance, and threatening all existence by force. We have often seen a military commander terminate discussions by the sword, and closing the disputes of legislative bodies by putting a seal upon their doors. We have seen Ministries changed by a hostile vote, and dynasties swept away by a revolution; but we have never before seen an old man standing upon a narrow isthmus between two troubled oceans, and arresting first the one and then the other by his personal veto, maintaining himself in spite of all the elements of weakness by the strength of his character, and controlling them simply by the power of good sense.

M. Thiers gave a programme to France when she accepted his intervention. All the parties in their turn, impatient of that programme, have tried to subvert it. M. Thiers did not pretend to establish constitutional government, for that was impossible, or to carry out any party projects, for they would have all ended in a revolution violent and sanguinary; but he offered to conduct his country through the direst crisis ever meeting in civilized and national life. He resolved to do it only on condition that the original compact were fulfilled which required France to patiently submit to the humiliations incident to her misfortunes, to fulfil her contracts, and to recover her force by re-collecting those natural elements of strength which the errors of a former Government had scattered in tempest and fire.

The effect of this policy has been to turn the eyes of all nations upon him with wonder and admiration. Of course the predictions of his fall have filled a hundred columns of every English newspaper. He was always thought to be going to the dark vortex which had swallowed so many of the great men of France. The lofty and roaring waves that assailed the narrow ground upon which he stood rose so high as often to obscure him. But still he has remained to receive the congratulations of his sincere admirers and the tardy confessions and restrictions of his unwearied censors, who when they have not been able to discover anything wrong, have vigorously prophesied its certainty to come.

It is natural to look back to the time when it could be last proclaimed with truth that the French Empire existed, and to see in what way this great man acted when his country was on the brink of a ruin that no other could survive. A few months before, constitutional government had been introduced by the Emperor, and the new Ministers seemed to promise France a regular Government. But there was a hollowness in all the pretensions of the Emperor as well as those who supported the change. No one had less confidence in the permanence of things than the Emperor himself, and his acceptance of the war was probably dictated by the conviction that it was his last throw, and that upon its failure everything would be lost. We have now in our hands the supplement issued in the *Moniteur* of France giving the report of the sitting of the Corps Legislatif of July 15, 1870—the fatal day when war was declared. The communication was made by the Government, the President being M. Schneider, and the Premier being M. Ollivier. It is not necessary to go into the details of the sitting, which, indeed, would be too long. It is however, one of the most striking documents of the times. That part of it which relates to M. Thiers, which breathes almost a prophetic spirit, is well worthy consideration. There was one moment when the war might have been at least deferred, had his voice been heard. M. Thiers, having demanded that the despatches should be laid before the Assembly, was met with hostile cries; one fiery Marquis crying out, "You are the trumpet of the disasters of France; go to Coblentz." M. Thiers replied, "I ask in the face of the country that they make known to you the despatches which have determined on your part a resolution which is a declaration of war. I know that of which men are capable under the influence of their emotions. If I had in the present circumstances the honour to direct the affairs of my country—(noise)—I should leave a few moments for reflection before taking so grave a resolution. I regard this war as very imprudent. Yes, when you have obtained the satisfaction to which you have a right; when Europe, with an eagerness which does it honour, declared that you were right, then to listen to these susceptibilities on the question of form was to expose yourself to regret your pacification." The Minister interrupted M. Thiers, and said, "We, during the eight hours of deliberations which we have had, have constantly had before our minds the grief of being condemned to give to our age the signal of a sanguinary encounter between two great peoples. We also declare those culpable who, without reflection, enter on such perils. We also believe that useless wars are great crimes, and so with a sorrowful heart we decide on this war. There never was one more necessary." M. Jules Favre called out, "Give us the despatch." After much discussion, M. Thiers demanded to speak. Being interrupted by cries, the Chief Minister said the fatal words, "Yes; from this day begins for the Ministers and myself a great responsibility." "Yes," from the Opposition "We accept it with a light heart." Cries of protestation from the Opposition. Cry in answer: "Say with a sad heart." Cry from a deputy: "Your heart is light, and blood is about to flow!" From the Chief Minister: "Yes, with a light heart, and without equivocation. I mean without remorse." After some further discussion the sitting was suspended and resumed; when M. Thiers demanded to speak, amidst the murmurs of the party of Government.

The despatches were ultimately read which had been before refused. M. Thiers then again demanded to be heard; amidst cries of divide *(cloture)*. M. Thiers again spoke. "Believe me," he said, "if I had not on this question a profound conviction I would not resist at this point the sentiment which you manifest. The Minister tries to justify his acts, and I who have no feeling of malevolence against the Cabinet, I regret to be obliged to say that we have war by the fault of the Cabinet. I have always said that the day of difficulty would come for Prussia, that that day would be when Prussia was condemned by all Europe, and when Austria was with us. I, therefore, say wait, and do not add one fault to another. Yes, we should have found occasion to repair Sadowa, and the world would be with us. If we had now to obtain the abandonment of the candidature, I should be with you, but that which distresses me is that having obtained a considerable moral effect you lose it. I make an appeal to good sense. You will see in a few days all the world will condemn your politics. I speak of Europe. You will see that which it will think of the character of to-day. You will see by the English Press, which has shown in this affair great moderation." A deputy cried, "That is language from Berlin." M. Thiers continued: "I appeal to the evidence, and I say that to expect Prussia will renew the candidature for Spain is madness." The President called for silence, but the interruptors said they had a right to exclaim. M. Thiers replied "You cannot refuse to hear me when in so serious a debate I bring all sincerity in my opinion, which I also believe is held by many in this Chamber." Prolonged cries. A voice: "We would not have peace at every price. Neither would the country."

M. Thiers tried to speak amidst prolonged interruption in the following broken sentences: "I have never * * * You will not let me answer the Minister," and added the prophetic words, "Know that the violence which you do to me will roll back on yourselves." A few voices said, "Speak, speak." M. Thiers continued: "I am not of the party for peace at every price; and I am no more for war at every cost. On a former occasion, being in favour of war was the means of paying court. It is so again." Baron Jerome David then said, addressing M. Thiers, "Your ideas have no support in this Chamber. You do great mischief to France. It will be necessary for many Prussian battalions to do the mischief to your country which you do unwittingly." (Loud applause.) M. Thiers, amidst interruption, said: "After the reports read just now to the effect that the King of Prussia had declared, by the organ of his Government, that he both knew and approved the withdrawal of the candidate for Spain—call me, if you will, a friend of Prussia; the country will judge between you and me. I say that it is a deplorable thing that the interests of France being secured we have been thrown into agitations to render war inevitable. I go down from this tribune under the fatigue which you have made me suffer from reluctance to hear me. I shall at the same time have demonstrated that the interests of France were safe, and that you have made the excitement from which wars came forth. It is your fault." Cries of "Divide." The Minister of Foreign Afairs ascended the tribune, but many voices cried, "Don't speak." And so France fell, and with her 200,000 men.

It is somewhat doubtful whether the proceedings of the Conference with respect to intercolonial free trade and commercial reciprocity will much enlighten Earl Kimberley, or modify his real opinions—that is to say, when he gets the full details.

The subject was introduced by the Colonial Secretaries of Victoria and Queensland, who moved a resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, that Messrs. Parkes, Vogel, and Wilson be a sub-committee to draw up a memorial to Lord Kimberley, requesting him to introduce into the Imperial Parliament a measure enabling the Australian colonies to make arrangements with each other for the reciprocal admission of their products and manufactures on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon. This resolution, it will be seen, assumed that it was desirable for the colonies to have such liberty, and desirable to ask for it, and so far there does not appear to have been any difference of opinion. The committee thus appointed produced a memorial containing ten clauses. It stated that, after consideration of Lord Kimberley's correspondence on the subject, the Conference respectfully urged the removal of existing restrictions, assuring him that they were not moved thereto by any considerations in favour of protection, and that the tendency of the powers sought for would be rather antagonistic to protection. They expressed a desire to strengthen the ties between the colonies and the mother country. They pointed out that as the restrictions in question are not included in the New Zealand Constitution Act, it was probably more by accident than design that they were embodied in those of the Australian colonies. They recalled the fact that the British-American provinces had possessed and exercised the powers sought, and urged that the great distance of Australasia from Great Britain would prevent Australasian reciprocity from injuring the trade of the mother-country. Two colonial Governors—namely, Earl Belmore and Mr. Du Cane—had supported the views presented, and it was finally added that reciprocal tariff arrangements might expedite that Customs' union which the Imperial Government was understood to favour.

This report when brought up did not meet with approval. Whether it was that the other members of the Conference did not agree with the opinions expressed, or thought it wise to argue as little as possible and merely present a request, we do not know, but the report was truncated, and nothing but the first paragraph left standing. This mutilation was at the instance of Mr. Barlee and Mr. Francis, and a little sentence was added, expressing the earnest hope of the Conference that her Majesty's Government would introduce, at as early a date as possible, the necessary measure of legislation to give effect to the wishes expressed. In this abbreviated form the memorial was then transmitted to Downing-street. It will be seen that in this shape all the protestations in favour of free trade, and the disavowal of protectionist leanings, were omitted, and Lord Kimberley, on receiving the telegram—which he has already acknowledged—will be quite unaware that such expressions of opinion had been included in the draft memorial, but that the majority of the delegates had refused to adopt them. It will not be till some two months afterwards when he will get possession of the minutes in detail that he will discover that the representatives of some of the colonies refused to give any assurances whatever that the privilege sought for was not intended to be used antagonistically to the established free-trade policy of the mother country.

No division-list is given in the minutes as to the adoption of this memorial, but on a subsequent day there appears an intimation of the leanings of the different colonies on this important matter. For Mr. Innes, of Tasmania, moved, "That it is desirable that a common tariff or Customs' Union be established between the Australian colonies; and the delegates present pledge themselves to use their influence with their respective Governments to promote that object, provided this resolution receives the concurrence of a sufficient number of members to afford a reasonable hope that the object in view may be accomplished." In the discussion that ensued, Mr. Samuel, on behalf of New South Wales, proposed to modify the motion by making it read "a common tariff based upon the principles of free trade," and also added, as a second clause, "that the policy of free trade as contemplated by this resolution limits the imposition of taxes to revenue purposes only." It is obvious that this amendment at once forced a declaration from each of the delegates as to their free-trade or protectionist proclivities. Those who were really prepared to stand by free trade and to accept the Imperial policy in this respect as an Australasian policy, were not afraid to stand by the amendment, but those who were not prepared to make any such declaration voted against it. The result was that the six delegates representing Victoria, New Zealand and Queensland, took the anti free-trade position, while New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia took the opposite side, Mr. Barlee giving them also the support of Western Australia, and therefore a majority of one. It is clear that those who voted against Mr. Samuel's amendment could not consistently have adopted the whole of the draft memorial as originally proposed. If they are not prepared to make free trade the basis of an Australasian Customs' union, they could not with any propriety assure Earl Kimberley that the commercial reciprocity they sought was favourable to free trade. Putting the two decisions together, it is not unreasonable to assume that, if the treaty-making powers sought for are granted, we shall have the protectionist colonies leaguing together against the free-trade colonies. It is possible indeed that Victoria may do with South Australia and Tasmania in the free-trade line what it did with the postal service. They may put the screw on, and compel their weaker neighbours to acquiesce in their decision willy-nilly. In that case we might have a general protectionist combination against New South Wales. If, however, the smaller colonies remain true to their colours, none of the three that have protectionist proclivities will be conterminous. New Zealand is out in the ocean, and New South Wales is wedged in between Victoria and Queensland, and this detached geographical position would somewhat militate against a protectionist Customs' union.

The Mail.—In consequence of her heavy draught of water, and the lowness of tide this morning at 11 o'clock, the s. s. Mooltan will not leave her moorings until 4 o'clock p.m. A supplementary mail is advertised, to close at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

Addresses to the Queen.—The addresses of each House of the Legislature were presented to his Excellency the Governor yesterday—that agreed to by the Assembly in the morning, and that of the Legislative Council in the afternoon. The two addresses are substantially the same, and are a protest against the removal of the terminus of the Galle postal service from Sydney. They will be forwarded by his Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the mail which leaves to-day.

His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Robinson will shortly visit Bathurst. They will probably leave Sydney for this purpose in the first week of next month.

Supreme Court. — Business this day. — Banco Court. At half-past 10 o'clock: Stewart v. Page and others (part heard); Fattorini v. Moore; Moffitt v. Gallagher; Rutherford v. Mitchell; Gardiner and others v. Mitchell. Master's Office, at 11 a.m.: Hosking v. Mitchell and others, to proceed on plaintiff's state of facts and discharge.

District Court.—Causes for Tuesday, 25th February.—Barnard v. Ireland, Smith and wife v. Malloch, Reese and another v. Stephen, Williamson v. Gilbert, Greville v. De Boos, Starkey v. Abercrombie, Pickup v. Hipwood, Mossman v. Miller and another, Skillicorn v. Mackenzie, Muston v. Casey (part heard).

Notices to Jurors.—The following gentlemen were yesterday each fined £2, by Mr. Justice Faucett, for nonattendance to serve upon juries in the trial of civil issues at the No. 2 (Banco) Court, King-street:—Mr. Thomas Lewis Peate, of 258, George-street, Sydney; Mr. William Peisley, of 30, William-street North, Sydney; Mr. Gerard Phillips, J.P., of Wyld-street, Sydney; Mr. Lewis Phillips, of 146, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney; and Mr. Henry Prince, of 19, William-street South, Sydney. In the event of any of these jurors not appearing this morning a further fine will be inflicted. The gentlemen summoned for the No. 1 (Jury) Court, King-street, will not be required to attend this day, Tuesday.

Mutual Life Association.—The general meeting of members of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, convened by advertisement, for the consideration of by-laws, was yesterday, *pro forma*, convened, and, in consequence of its being mail day, was adjourned until Tuesday, the 11th proximo.

Chess Association of New South Wales.—A letter has been received from Mr. T. Burgan, the hon. secretary of the Adelaide Chess Club, proposing that the annual contest with this colony should be played on the 24th May next, but stipulating that the match should consist of five games instead of seven. Our players have consented to play on the day mentioned, but will not agree to any alteration in the number of games. The annual general meeting of members of the Association will be held at the Club Rooms, to-night, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

Cricket.—A general meeting of the New South Wales Cricket Association was held at Tattersall's Hotel last evening, Mr. J. J. Calvert in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary read the following report of the selection committee:—"The selection committee appointed on the 20th January have the honour to report to the general committee that they have chosen the following as the New South Wales representative team:—Bannerman, Coates, E. Gregory, D. Gregory, Hewitt, Jefferies, C. Kellick, G. Moore, Oliver, Pocock, and Powell, with C. Gregory as 12th man. The committee reserve to themselves the right of altering the above selection in the event of any unforeseen contingency." Mr. Henry Newcombe was appointed umpire, and Mr. Blackmore scorer. The sub-committee were instructed to arrange with Mr. Gannon to provide a luncheon in the pavilion for the contending teams and their friends. Before it separated the meeting expressed its appreciation of the manner in which the members of the selection committee had discharged their duties in connection with the choice of the New South Wales team.

Banquet to Mr. Michael Rush.—Last night a banquet was given, at Mrs. M'Grath's Hotel, to Mr. Michael Rush, the present champion sculler of Australia. About forty gentlemen sat down to the tables, which were abundantly supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and in a manner reflecting great credit upon the hostess. Mr. M. Molony occupied the chair, the guest of the evening, Mr. Rush, being seated on his right hand, and Mr. R. Green, the successful trainer of Mr. Rush, on his left. After dinner, a liberal supply of champagne was uncorked, and the Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed in succession the healths of "The Queen," "The Prince of Wales," and "The Governor of New South Wales," which were drunk with the usual honours. He then gave the toast of the evening—"Success to Mr. Michael Rush, the Champion of Australia;" and in doing so stated that it was now three years since Mr. Rush first appeared before a Sydney public. During that time he had pulled a great many races, some of which he had won and in some he had been unsuccessful. He had, however, always retained the confidence of his friends and backers. He had not taken to rowing for pecuniary reasons, but for the praiseworthy ambition of one day becoming the champion of Australia—a title which he had honourably earned. Mr. Rush was, in his opinion, able to meet the best man in England, and he hoped that before long he would have the chance of contesting for the championship of the world. Mr. Rush on rising to respond was received with enthusiastic applause. He said he felt proud to meet so many kind friends and was thankful for the honour they had conferred upon him. He promised that whenever he entered for a race he would pull with a determination to win if he could. Mr. J. G. O'Connor proposed the health of Mr. R. Green, who had as trainer brought Mr. Rush out in such good condition. He said that he had been present at the recent contest, and he could tell them that he had never seen a finer race pulled on the waters of Port Jackson. He felt certain that Hickey lost the race because he had a superior man to contend with. He sincerely regretted that the friends of Hickey had turned round upon him simply because he had lost the race. Mr. Green, in acknowledging the toast, stated that he was proud to appear before them as the trainer of Rush, who, they could feel sure, would wear the honours so nobly won with credit. One thing he was certain of, he would always pull an honest race. Rush had a deal to learn yet, but with a little practice he would be one of the finest pullers that ever stepped into a wagerboat, and a formidable opponent to England's champion. Mr. Frechill proposed "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. O'Neill. Mr. D. O'Connor then proposed the health of Mrs. T. M'Grath, their hostess, which was drunk with loud applause. The other toasts were "The Press," the "losing man," and "The Chairman." Mr. Rush left last night for his home on the Clarence River, in the steamer Ballina, taking with him two wagerboats.

Mr. Anderson's Farewell Concert.—Yesterday evening, under distinguished patronage, Mr. Alfred Anderson gave a farewell concert at the School of Arts. The weather proved to be extremely unfavourable, but there was, nevertheless, a pretty fair audience—one, at all events, that could duly appreciate the attractive programme provided. The Hon. Lady Robinson was present, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The concert began with a composition by Herr Sipp, performed by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Andrew Fairfax then sang Hatton's fine descriptive song, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," which was received with loud applause. Mrs. Miles (who was in excellent voice) sang Sullivan's sweet song, "Once Again," and was very heartily applauded. By desire, Mr. Anderson performed a "grande fantasia" (on the music of "La Grande Duchesse"), in which the wonderful execution of that popular pianist was conspicuously displayed, and enthusiastically recognized. Miss Emanuel—the Australian *cantatrice*, who has won such golden opinions since her recent first appearance as an artiste in this her native city—then gave the recitative and scena "Com' e bello" (from the opera of Lucrezia Borgia), doing full justice to the whole of Donizetti's music in that impassioned and touching scene wherein the Roman princess first finds her son, the ill-fated Gennaro. The vocalization of Miss Emanuel was a great success, and with a larger audience must inevitably have been encored. Mr. Reginald Toms played an "impromptu," by Schubert, with great taste and ability—the piece selected being classical music carefully, quietly, and yet brilliantly executed. In the second part Messrs. Anderson, Toms, and a gentleman amateur, executed an instrumental trio, by Oberthur and Lindenthall, arranged for the pianoforte and two violins, Mr. Toms being one of the violinists, and Mr. Anderson being, as usual, at home at the piano. The music was from "Trovatore." Miss Emanuel next sang a selection, also from Verdi's masterpiece; the air "D'amor soave" being given with a freshness and a finish which compelled the *artiste* to reappear—when she sang "Viver la vita" (Madame States' Waltz) very happily. Mr. Anderson played a waltz called "Titaua," which was listened to with interest, being understood to be one of the compositions of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. One of the greatest treats of the whole evening was Mrs. Miles's rendering of Donizetti's grand scene, "O Mio Fernando" (from Favorita). Her lower notes and exquisite vocalization throughout that noble composition (full of alternate hope and doubt), recalled the great Sara Flower in her palmiest days. Mr. Andrew Fairfax sang the manly and moving song of "Thus goes the world around" with much acceptation, and the concert was, at 10 o'clock, concluded by a Marche de Concert (Farewell) by Mr. Alfred Anderson.

Third-class Yacht Match.—On Saturday last the five yachts belonging to the R. S. Y. C., which competed in the club match three weeks previously, had another race over the same course, and under the same rules, for a sweepstakes of £5 each. They started from Farm Cove at 2 p.m., with the first of a light nor-easter, and as on the previous occasion, Ione and Osterley were the first to show in front, and led round the flagboat at Manly. Ione had a commanding lead at Fort Denison, Osterley being off Garden Island when her leader rounded, and the other three a much longer distance astern. The remainder of the race was a series of calms and flukes, the luckiest falling to the share of the Weirang and Osprey. This pair got into a streak of wind which carried them past the remainder of the fleet, and Weirang's power served her well when the southerly squall set in, giving her an easy victory, Osprey taking second prize. They finished off the red buoy in the following order:—Weirang at 6.7.50, Osprey at 6.20.30, Osterley at 6.26.10, Ione at 6.29.10, Iris not timed.

School Festival.—The annual festival of the Sunday and day schools connected with St. Luke's, Burwood, and St. Alban's, Five Dock, was held on last Saturday, in Parramatta. About 200 children, with their teachers, were conveyed from the Burwood Station in special carriages to the Park. During the day the young people amused themselves at cricket and other games, and were feasted with good things such as are usually provided on such occasions. The Parramatta Volunteer Band enlivened the proceedings, playing "God bless the Prince of Wales," "Rule Britannia," &c., concluding with the National Anthem. The rain in the afternoon somewhat interfered with the entertainment, but the weather cleared up before the children returned by the 6.30 p.m. train, and all reached home in safety, highly delighted with their day's pleasure. Several visitors from Burwood and Five Dock were present, and showed much interest in the proceedings.

Australian Handbook.—We have received from Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, agents for Australia, a copy of the "Australian Handbook and Almanac and Importers' Directory for 1873." This volume contains 250 pages demy octavo. It is full of information in reference to the Australasian colonies. In his preface, the editor takes credit for having made this handbook more valuable than its predecessors. Great pains have been taken to make the work a reliable *vade mecum*. There is at the beginning of the book a map of Australia and New Zealand, showing the routes of explorers, and compiled from the Government maps. There is also a useful chart, showing the course of the railway across the American continent, and its connections. On the other side of this sheet is a map defining the tracks of the ocean steamers plying between California, British Columbia, Mexico, Japan, China, New Zealand, and Australia; some of the principal islands of the South Pacific are also marked. The notable events given in connection with the almanac are chiefly of Australian interest. The contents embrace almost every variety of subjects concerning tariffs, revenue, commerce, population, emigration, the chief towns, Governments, Parliaments, ecclesiastical appointments, clubs, consuls, statistics, excise duties, theatres and other places of amusement. There are also some useful comparitive statistics of Australia. The book closes with a list of dates and a statement of some of the more important facts of Australian history—presented in chronological sequence. A summary of leading events in Australia, from October, 1871, to October, 1872, and an obituary. In addition to all these things, there is a variety of information relating to Great Britain, its Government, foreign ambassadors, consuls, Government offices, courts of law, police, and county courts, club-houses, and banks, docks, &c. It is very nicely got up, and will be generally acceptable throughout the colonies.

Terrible Disaster in a Church.—A telegram, dated Williamsport, Pa., December 27, reports:—"During the services yesterday in the Baptist Church, in the seventh ward of this city, the floor and ceiling gave way, precipitating about 300 persons into the cellar below; 14 were killed, and about 40 injured, some of them seriously. The cause of the terrible calamity appears to have been the springing out of the truss bars and supports of the floors, as none of the timbers were broken. There were about 300 men, women, and children in the room, which was the upper audience room of the church, the occasion being a Sabbath-school celebrating Christmas. When the crash came, there went up a heart-rending wail of mangled humanity. Children wildly shrieked for parents, and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air. To add to the horror, the oil lamps ignited, and bid fair to destroy all in a general conflagration. Those outside worked with a will, and used every possible effort to rescue the living. The church was now on fire, but providentially, the flames could be reached and speedily extinguished. Before the floor sank many of those within were able to reach the windows and jumped to the ground—a distance of 15 feet. At 11 p.m., the dead bodies were removed. The following is a correct list of the killed by the disaster:—John Ritchie, Boyd Mehaffey, Mrs. Duncan Campbell and two children, a child of C. V. S. M'Ginnis, Miss Sallie Moffett, Miss Mary Fisher, Miss Lizzie Boskin, Miss Grace Searman, Miss Tellie, a boy named Shuman; the child of John Bubb, and Mrs. John Wilkinson. Some 40 or 50 were wounded, many seriously, of whom some will probably die."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

HER Majesty the Queen has visited Eugenie, widow of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The price of coals yesterday declined 3s. to 4s., but at South Durham they advanced from 21s. to 23s.

A movement has commenced in Blackburn to close the mills in consequence of the dearness and scarcity of fuel.

FRANCE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

In consequence of the recent vote of the Committee of Thirty, a rupture has taken place between the Right and the Right Centre, but the two Centres have coalesced, giving to M. Thiers a stable majority.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The statement that the 5th milliard of the German indemnity is to be paid in July is not accurate. Negotiations are pending which, it is expected, will result in the payment being made in September or November.

SPAIN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 20.

The *Times* states that Federalist views are everywhere predominant in the Spanish provinces, and that there are apprehensions of a revolution in Portugal.

The English fleet has been ordered to the Tagus.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The Spanish War Minister has asked for a vote of credit, to enable him to provide for the arming of the people.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Russia is about to go into the money market for a loan of twenty millions.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WOLLONGONG.

MONDAY.

The miners' strike still continues. An offer of 1½d. per skip—being one-half the amount the miners are on strike for—was offered to-day by the Mount Pleasant Company, and refused.

It has been raining heavily all day, and all the creeks are flooded.

BERRIMA.

MONDAY.

A cricket match was played here on Saturday between the Berrima and Goulburn Clubs, which resulted in an easy victory to the latter by 9 wickets. Berrima, first innings, 42; Goulburn, 38. Second, Berrima, 22; Goulburn, one man out for 27.

BRISBANE.

MONDAY.

The schooner Franz, Captain Redlick, which arrived at Cape York on the 10th, reports that the mate and seventeen hands were murdered by natives of New Guinea.

The Norman river is still flooded. The water is subsiding slowly.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

Insubordination in the Geelong artillery corps will, it is believed, lead to the disbanding of the corps.

The bakers are agitating for ten hours as a legal day's work.

The congregation of Wesley church, Lonsdale-street, was disturbed yesterday morning by the pranks of a lunatic, who was very violent, and was removed to an asylum.

Four to one is laid against The Quack for the Australian Cup.

A fire occurred on Saturday evening at Smart's fancy shop, Collins-street; considerable damage was done. Insured for £1000 in the Adelaide office.

A new gig is being built at Ballarat by the Rowing Club for the representative crew.

The Sandhurst dividends for the week amount to £11,598. The calls were £6984. The share market is dull.

A train on the Sandhurst line has been stopped by the locusts rendering the rails slippery.

Mr. Lyster has issued his opera programme. Several fresh works are announced.

Mr. Michie, barrister, has been appointed Agent-General for Victoria in England.

Business is dull; very little doing. Hops are in moderate request. Hennessy's case brandy, 25s. 9d. Cornsacks, 14s. 9d. Wheat and flour firm.

ARRIVED.—City of Melbourne (s.), and Macedon (s.).
SAILED.—Rangatira (s.).

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

SAILED.—At 6, City of Melbourne (s.), for Adelaide, and Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

The *Register* states that the returns of their correspondents from all parts of the colony show that 775,000 acres were under cultivation this last season, being an increase of 83,000 acres. The average yield of wheat is slightly over twelve bushels per acre. The total surplus for export is estimated at between 160,000 and 170,000 tons.

The wheat market is excited. There have been direct sales at 4s. 9½d.; brokers' quotations, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. Flour, £11 5s. to £12.

A later telegram reports a heavy sale of wheat at 4s. 10d. afloat. Flour unchanged. Market excited and unaltered.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Report for the week ending 24th February:—Admitted—26 males, 11 females: total, 37. Discharged—29 males, 13 females: total, 42. Died—1 male, 2 females: total, 3. Remaining in house—152 males, 77 females: total, 229. Subscriptions, &c., received, £36 5s.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.—Number of telegrams transmitted through this company's cable from Port Darwin, for the week ending Saturday, February 15:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia, 6; Victoria, 23; New South Wales, 32; Queensland, 2; Tasmania, 1: total, 64. Sent to the colonies: South Australia, 9; Victoria, 39; New South Wales, 22; Queensland, 2; New Zealand, 2: total, 74. Total number of messages, 138.

CRICKET—ALBION v. NATIONAL.—On Saturday last, on Moore Park, a match was played between the above clubs, which resulted in a victory for the Albions. The match was very close, and at one part of the game was looked upon as a certainty for the Nationals, they having scored 46, and eight of the Albions being out for 26, when Kelly and Rigg, through careful play, added 26 more to the score, and gained for their club the victory. The former scored 15, the latter 7. Dickens and Burrows bowled well for the Albions, and Humphries and M'Donald did the same for the Nationals.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—News was brought into Goulburn to the effect that a young man named Vaughan, a farmer residing beyond Limerick, in the Boolong district, had his house, effects, and barn of wheat burned to the ground.

CRICKET SLANG APPLIED TO PUGILISTIC LITERATURE.—In describing a set-to between two prominent citizens of Rockhampton, the *Bulletin* says a ring was formed in true pugilistic style, and the would-be bruisers attacked each other bravely. After about a dozen rounds, in which the blows consisted chiefly of "wides" and "byes," and not the slightest facial injury was sustained by either party, one of them could not come up to time, and the other consequently was proclaimed the champion.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND, PER R.M.S. MOOLTAN.

SYDNEY, FEBRUARY 25.

THE inward mail via Suez was not delivered in Sydney until the 21st instant, the delay having been caused by heavy weather between Galle and King George's Sound.

The Intercolonial Conference closed its sittings on the 14th instant. The questions taken into consideration were the Suez Mail Service, Intercolonial Customs Union, Border duties, and other minor matters.

The majority of the Conference decided that Melbourne should be the terminus of the Suez line, and the New South Wales delegates thereupon lodged a formal protest against the proposed change. Both Houses of Parliament, at the invitation of the Colonial Secretary, also passed an address, in the shape of a protest, against the decision of the Conference.

No arrangements have yet been concluded with regard to the San Francisco mail service, but Parliament has voted £1000 to pay a Commissioner to negotiate for assistance in securing the service.

The debate on the second reading of a bill to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council has been opened.

Government have introduced a Superannuation Bill, which, if carried, will wind up the existing system.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill has finally passed both Houses with the amendments inserted by the Legislative Council, and now awaits the Royal assent.

It has been semi-officially announced that the Government have accepted £68,000 per annum from Victoria in lieu of the collection of the Border duties. This arrangement (which has yet to be approved by Parliament) is to remain in force for three years.

Large yields of gold have been recorded during the present month from the rich claims at Hawkins Hill, Tambaroora. Krohman's late crushing 129 tons yielded over 14,000 oz. gold.

The strike of colliers at Newcastle has terminated.

Pastoral matters during the month have been encouraging.

Since the receipt of telegraphic advices from London, the wool sales have been dull, with a tendency to a decline in prices. Transactions in hides rather brisk. Tallow very dull.

Money market unaltered.

Exchange on London ½ per cent. premium for 60 days.

Import markets heavily stocked; sales light.

The barque Polmaise, from Rockhampton (Queensland) to London, was wrecked on the 2nd February, two days after leaving port. Passengers and crew saved; cargo sold for £1360.

ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.—Moravian, Queen of the Age, Windsor Castle, Botanist, Black Adder, Duke of Abercorn.

DEPARTURES.—Koscuisko, Brucklay Castle, Ethiopian, Sam Mendel, and Parramatta.

CLEARED.—William Duthie.

NICOL DRYSDALE STENHOUSE.

WHEN the great Niebuhr made his youthful tour in Europe, nothing struck him so much as the intellectual atmosphere in which the society of Edinburgh appeared to live and move. This noble pre-eminence was maintained for several generations; and not the least brilliant portion of this period was that in which Sir William Hamilton, and the Bells, Abercrombie, De Quincey, Hope, Dunbar, Pillans, and a host of others, standing at the heads of their several departments of learning, upheld the glory of the Northern city, and made it the resort, and the nursery of students and thinkers from all lands. One of the most enthusiastic and distinguished of the Scottish youths whose privilege it was to be associated with this celebrated band has been living amongst us for many years—doing honest public work, but effacing himself from all public show, claiming no authority for his own unbounded learning, but enabling others who consulted him in private to speak with authority to the world—thoroughly versed in all the great masterpieces of the literature of ancient and modern Europe, and repaying the pleasure which his fine taste derived from these great authors, by an almost brotherly sympathy and benevolence extended to the humblest aspirants in literature—such was the career of Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, during the thirty years which he passed in Sydney. His services to poor scholars, both in the way of pecuniary aid, and the unwearied efforts made in many instances to reclaim them from the disastrous habits which too often beset the struggling men of letters cannot, from the very nature of the subject, be illustrated by any particular example; but they are, fortunately, too numerous, and, in spite of his modesty, too well known to need any such illustration. Mr. Stenhouse was one of the many gentlemen in this city who, believing that refinement consists in something very different from the exhibition of taste in equipages and furniture, and the splendours of mansions and gardens, made no effort to enrol himself in that society which chiefly relies upon such apparatus for its recognition by the world; and he was one of the few scholars who, without presuming for a moment to disdain the community in which his lot was cast, was content to submit in silence to the doom of literary banishment. That he felt no such disdain is evident from his hearty co-operation with all the efforts made after culture and self improvement. A worthy successor of the admirable Dr. Woolley, in his Presidency of the School of Arts, he emulated him in his zeal for that institution, and the dedication of much precious time to the furtherance of its objects. It would be a consolation to think that so useful and estimable a life had at least been crowned with the reward which, of all others, he would have most appreciated, viz.: the assurance that he had succeeded in surrounding the objects of his most especial tenderness and love, with the means of passing their days in the enjoyment of the same modest competence to which they had been accustomed in his lifetime. But alas! his endeavours have not proved sufficient, and now the hopes of his friends must turn to this community, which has never been backward in recognising even the most trifling services attempted in its behalf; but has supplemented claims, however slight, with a generosity so strikingly exemplified and so often repeated, that it has become almost an historical feature of Sydney.

CHARLES BADHAM.

ORANGE RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A second meeting in connection with the formation of this corps was held at the Court-house, on Thursday evening last. The muster roll was swelled up to 80.

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.—The Nerriga correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch* writes:—"On Saturday night, while a numerous party of friends of Mr. Joseph M'Grath were enjoying a dance at his house, some persons removed a portion of the flooring planks from one side of the bridge over Bendybrook Creek, and barricaded the other side. As the night was dark, and several of Mr. M'Grath's guests would have to ride home over the bridge, some lamentable accident would undoubtedly have occurred had not Mr. Nowlan (the Nerriga postmaster) discovered the dangerous state of the bridge and given timely warning to Mr. M'Grath's friends. Three young men are suspected. The planks have been replaced, but not nailed, consequently the bridge is still unsafe.

STICKING UP THE MAIL COACH.—The down coach from Dubbo to Sydney (the *Dispatch* states), which left on Sunday, was stuck up about three miles on the other side of Stony Creek by two men armed with revolvers. The driver was "pegging along" quietly, thinking of anything else but bushrangers, when he was startled by being called on gruffly to stop. Taking at first no notice, he kept going on, but soon two men, having their faces masked with crape, made their appearance, and with revolvers in their hands, showed every disposition to resort to very unpleasant measures if "coachy" did not at once ball up. The passengers (among whom were the proprietor of Narramine, Mr. J. Hughes, of Double Bay, Sydney, and Mr. T. Nicholas, of Gin Gin Hotel) were at once ordered out, and underwent a searching at the hands of the ruffians. They were eased of all spare cash—some £17 in all—and then the bushrangers turned their attention to the mail bags. There was a very heavy mail—as it contained not only that from Dubbo and Wellington, but also the Bourke and Macquarie River letters. The fellows took the bags, and jocosely wishing the passengers good night, and better luck next time, went into the bush. This is the second time during the present month the mails have been robbed in the Western district; and it would seem that the crime of bushranging is once again being taken to by the evil disposed. The Police Force now are better able to cope with the practice than they were six or seven years ago; and we have no doubt that before long the vagabonds who rifled the bags at Goodaman and at Stony Creek will find themselves in safe keeping.

OUR AMERICAN LETTER.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 24, 1872.

JUST as people were beginning to recover from the effect of the Presidential election, and were preparing to settle down quietly to the coming four years' discussion as to who shall succeed Grant in 1876, the country was startled to learn that the struggle had had a painfully tragic last act in the death of Mr. Greeley. The shock was terribly sudden. Mr. Greeley was still, if not a young, at least a vigorous and hale man, and his life had always been temperate and correct. Everyone naturally thought that, like other beaten candidates for the Presidency, he would retire to private life, and while keeping up appearances to the outside world, die of a broken heart (as have some half a dozen other great Americans who have passed through the same experience), in a gracefully undemonstrative fashion. And he bravely struggled to play this part. Two days after the election he was down at the *Tribune* Office again, resumed charge of the paper with a flourish of trumpets, and began to "slog through" his couple of columns of editorials a day in his old manner. But the pace was too much for him. He had not alone lost the Presidency, but within a few weeks he had seen his wife, with whom he had lived happily for nearly forty years, pass away into the unknown land, while his daughter's betrothed husband was lost at sea in the ill-fated steamship Missouri. Immediately after the election, too, his creditors began to annoy him. He has always been a careless man in business matters, and his affairs were of course in a hopeless tangle after the forced neglect of the six months' campaign. Only six out of his fifty shares of the *Tribune* newspaper were left to him, and his other property proved on careful examination to consist simply of a couple of small farms, and many reams of valueless I. O. U.'s. And now we have just heard in the dispute in the Courts over his will—for the lawyers are already busily engaged in robbing his two daughters of the 80,000 dollars or 100,000 dollars that seem to be left to them—the sad story of his last illness. An old friend came into his private room at the *Tribune* Office on the 11th November, a week after the election, and found him in a state of pitiable mental distress. He complained bitterly that he could not write, and that he was "ruined, ruined, ruined." Before him lay many sheets of paper, covered with incoherent notes. He earnestly implored his visitor to take charge of his daughters, and was pacified only when a solemn promise to that effect was made. Of course the friend was terribly alarmed, and he persuaded Mr. Greeley to go home with him, and thus avoid the worry and anxiety of receiving the politicians and others who still called upon him at his own quarters in the house of another friend. Mr. Greeley that evening began to act and talk in the strangest and most incoherent fashion, and it was soon clear that his mind was disordered. He went to business the next day, as usual, however, refusing with great violence earnest entreaties that he would remain a few days in seclusion. No one, indeed, at first seemed to like to accept the responsibility of putting him under restraint, and it was only a few days later, when his malady made him dangerous to himself, that this measure was at last taken. He was removed to a private asylum, kept by a personal friend, and after passing through a few days of utter frenzy, died, again sane and conscious, on the 29th November. At first he raved and sobbed, and accused himself of all sorts of crimes, and dashed to pieces everything he could seize; among other things, tearing apart a watch, which had been presented to him by his employers and associates at the *Tribune* Office; but his strength soon failed, and the mania gradually left him as the flame of life waxed dim and feeble. On the day of his death, he lay in a half-conscious stupor, recognising his friends, but unable to talk connectedly. Now and then, he again had an attack of delirium, and in one of these repeated over and over again, "I died when I was born." His last moments were, however, very peaceful. His mind was awake to the solemn crisis through which he was passing, and his last utterance was when he murmured out to himself with touching earnestness, "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

His death was hailed with universal regret. Few Americans trusted his judgment, and there were even scoffers at his intellectual ability, but we all knew him to be indeed and in truth "a friend of humanity." He never did a wrong, for a personal and selfish purpose, in his life, and he died poor, simply because he had ever been the victim of his own good nature. He was great, because he was good, and he has been mourned with tenderness and affection by forty millions of people. The scene at his funeral was one of the most imposing and dramatic in American history. Dr. Chapin's church, where the service was held, and of which for many years Mr. Greeley had been a member, was crowded with the most distinguished congregation that was probably ever before brought together, at least in America, within the same limits. Every very conspicuous American seemed to be present, and look where you would, each face was familiar. Many of these mourners, too, had journeyed great distances to pay this last tribute of respect to the memory of a pure, honest, and kind-hearted man. President Grant and several members of the Cabinet specially came on from Washington; and as the successful rival in the great struggle passed by the coffin, in which lay the dead, and looked down through the glass lid upon the still, calm face of his defeated antagonist, he bowed his head to conceal an emotion which was terribly real. The addresses were worthy of the occasion, and were delivered by Dr. Chapin and by Henry Ward Beecher—one, the most polished and scholarly, the other the most earnest and impassioned of American pulpit orators. Several times the congregation was convulsed with sorrow, and strong men sobbed like children, as Beecher upbraided them with the fiercer earnestness they had thrown into that political warfare which had slain the dead, in the presence of whose honoured ashes they then stood. After the service, the body was taken over to Greenwood Cemetery, escorted by the National Guard and all sorts of clubs and societies, forming, in all, a procession three or four miles in length. Since Mr. Lincoln's body was borne in state through the chief cities of the land, on its way to Springfield, it was by far the most impressive ceremony of the kind we have seen.

This pitiful end to a long and laborious career points once more the oft-repeated moral, "Beware of White House fever." Each generation has seen several, ay, many, great Americans fall victims to this dreadful malady, which is the chief curse of American politics. None who have lived under a monarchical system can indeed have any idea of the awful energy with which men desire and fight for this, the most splendid prize, perhaps, that can be grasped by human ambition—to be the elected chieftain of forty-odd millions of free, intelligent, and thoughtful people. It is an infirmity, of course, to thus fall a prey to a vulgar appetite for display, and to seek external dignity and power rather than real greatness; but it is an infirmity to which our noblest minds have been subject, and of which poor Horace Greeley will not be the last victim.

Grant's re-election has been hailed with every mark of confident approval in Europe, and immense sums are coming here every month for permanent investment. Indeed it is beginning to be a great question how much of our own country we own. No alien can, of course, hold real estate, but there is nothing to prevent him owning stock in an American stock corporation which can hold it, and thus the difficulty is in some sort no difficulty at all. It is at any rate certain that many of our railroads are mainly owned by aliens, though they are still run by American directors, as the charters of such stock enterprises specially exclude foreigners from their direction. And such being the case, is it wonderful that such property should be the subject of very curious manœuvres in the stock market? By a slight exertion of ingenuity, any party in possession of a road can make it pay, or not pay, as may seem to them best; and by having either bought or sold stocks previous to the announcement of the payment or non-payment of dividends, they can of course make enormous profits. I am therefore preparing myself to hear of some great financial scandal during the following year, in which some Jem Fisk will emerge from obscurity into an unenviably splendid notoriety. And by the way, that reminds me to give you the last and closing tableau of the old Erie scandal. You remember, of course, that the owners of the road—seven-eighths Englishmen at that time, though it is much less now—at last captured back their property, and finding they had been robbed by Gould and Fisk of some thirty millions of dollars, looked around for some means of redress. And they looked around in vain for some eight months, though the courts of justice had been purified and would do all in their power to help them, if they could only get proofs of Gould's guilt. But at last Gould and a former partner of his, named Henry Smith, had a violent quarrel, and both being millionaires, sought to ruin each other in the street, in the true stock broker fashion. Smith threatened to make Gould earn his living by going through the street with a hand-organ and a monkey, and was confident of victory, especially as the tide of luck seemed for a while to run in his favour. He was selling "short," that is, selling a stock and then borrowing it until it should fall, and he could cover his speculative sales; and among other things, he sold 40,000 shares of the North-western Railroad. He soon afterwards found out that his foe, Gould, had bought them all, and more too, and that he, Smith, was "cornered," that is, that he had sold something which he must get somehow to deliver, yet which was already out of the market. And to force Gould into selling this business on some reasonable basis, Smith went to the Erie people and gave them proofs from his books of the old firm of which he and Gould had been partners of Gould's guilt. Thereupon Gould was arrested on the charge of having fraudulently stolen nine millions of dollars. Gould gave a million of dollars bail, came back to Wall-street, and put up North-western stock from 80 to 250, thus extorting some four or five millions of dollars from Smith—four-fifths of his fortune, and all of his prestige as a broker. But Gould was still of course in the hands of the Erie people, and we began to hope that he would get at last to where he naturally belongs—to the State prison at Sing Sing. We have, however, been disappointed. Gould determined to settle, and having purchased about 250,000 shares of Erie at 50 dollars, or a little less, quietly writes to the Erie people, offering to pay back the nine millions claimed if they would withdraw the prosecution, which, although a compounding of felony, they at once did, of course, and the stock travelled up 14 per cent. Gould therefore has already made four of his nine millions back, and he is confident, he says, that he will get the rest before the rise in the stock has ended. That is a somewhat disgraceful history, but it is a true one, and it shows strikingly what an evil these enormous fortunes are that within the last decade have grown up in American society. Give a man such absolute power, as the possession of twenty or thirty millions of dollars ensures him, and the chances are that, in spite of public opinion, he will abuse it. And yet, what can be done? Americans will never recognise, or at least not for many generations to come, any interference with the rights of individual property, and without some such interference, things must go on as they are, roguery being still, as it is now, a luxury which can be freely indulged in, if you are only rich enough to protect yourself afterwards.

We have just passed through an epidemic of murder, and no less than twenty-five assassins are now lying at the Tombs for trial. Some of these cases are of hideous ferocity, and they can only be accounted for on the ground that the thirst for blood is a madness, which has its periods of exceptional virulence. One assassination which will long be remembered, is that of a man named Duryea, by John Simmons. Both men were gamblers, engaged in an extensive scale, and until recently as partners, in the policy, or fraudulent lottery business. Simmons's main office is in the heart of the business section of the city, Pine-street, only a dozen steps from Broadway. Late in the afternoon Duryea called on Simmons, and after a violent quarrel, the men came downstairs together into the street. Here the quarrel was renewed, as probably each of them had anticipated, and after a few blows Simmons threw Duryea to the ground, and then, while he held him down with one arm, drew a murderous bowie knife from his pocket with the other, and stabbed Duryea fourteen times. There was a crowd of spectators, but they were afraid to interfere, and Simmons, who had sprained his leg in the fall, limped across the street to a restaurant and asked that a doctor might be sent for to "fix his leg." When the police came a minute or so afterwards, he surrendered himself with the greatest coolness and politeness, and while being examined at the station-house he lit a cigar. He has been throughout a perfect instance of De Quincey's ingenious theory that murder, if cultivated with intelligence and capacity, ought to be regarded as one of the fine arts. The assassin's coolness has, however, provoked the public to a pitch of dangerous indignation, and yesterday Simmons, who has been kept at a hospital to have his leg attended to, had to be removed to stronger quarters, because it was known that there was (and is still) a plot to capture and lynch him. It is, indeed, more than suspected that efforts are being made to establish in New York a permanent Vigilance Committee. This is said in sober earnest, incredible as it may seem, and there can be no doubt that unless juries show a greater readiness to convict, there will be wild work here. New York is, however, an altogether exceptional city, and you must not judge America by its reckless misbehaviour. Three-fourths of our adult population in this city is foreign, and it will be generations before these miserable dregs of European society are converted into reasonable beings. Let it be confessed also, however, that the two worst among the last crop of a score or thereabouts of murders have been perpetrated by Americans.

An endless procession of English lecturers has been going through the country for the past four months, and, as a rule, they have been very successful. Professor Tyndall has, of course, carried off the palm, even from Froude, but George Macdonald, Miss Emily Faithful, Edmund Yates, Professor Pepper, and some half a dozen others, whose names I cannot for the moment recall, have been fairly successful. There is also a report that Wilkie Collins, and, perhaps, even George Eliot may soon be expected. The fact is, lecturing in America is one of the most lucrative of pursuits, even if one is only moderately successful. In a season of five or six months, an ordinary lecture-star will easily make £10,000, while there are a few like Bret Harte and Wendell Phillips, and Anna Dickinson, who make as much as £30,000 a year. Many actors complain bitterly that people are more willing to "see" a man of great literary reputation, even if he has nothing to say, and says even that nothing badly, than to patronise really good performances. Of course the drama and the lyceum are everywhere rivals.

And talking of theatres, Miss Neilson has come and played Juliet to us, and we have only been languidly pleased. For our special benefit, the English papers were half-filled with the great actress's praises, and we swallowed the puffs to the extent of going to see her. The engagement, however, was not a long one, and was only mildly successful. Her husband, Mr. Lee, since he has been here has been the victim of all sorts of practical jokes. He seems naturally born to be a butt, and Sothern (who is playing Dundreary and Bwother Sam again this season with tremendous success), and a gentleman popularly known as "Billy" Florence, have taken all sorts of liberties with him. Among other things, they gave him a dinner to introduce him as they said to the best knickerbocker society. The "best society" was a number of star nigger minstrels, most of the troupes of the city being represented by one or two of their leading men. This burnt-cork brigade had been carefully drilled, and as soon as the guests were seated Lee was horrified to see his *convives* take out their revolvers and bowie knives and lay them carelessly by the side of their plates. "What does this mean, Sothern?" asked he, in a whisper. "Be quiet, my dear boy," replied Dundreary, "don't take any notice of them; they have been indulging too freely in wormwood cocktails, but they are good-hearted fellows, and I hope there won't be any difficulty, for I should be sorry to see any one killed." Of course there soon ensued a general melée. Men wildly plunged about the room, contriving to upset the soup tureen over poor Lee, and brandishing knives and firing off pistols close to his head. Sothern professed great alarm, and Lee rushed for the door only to find it locked. Panting with terror, and horror-stricken to see Dan Bryant already covered with gore (some stage blood procured for the purpose), he was fairly paralyzed with fright when Sothern again sprang to his side, and putting a huge bowie knife in his hand, cried "Let us die like brave men and Englishmen, Lee; let us defend ourselves to the last against these demons, who are now mad with you and me, though I don't know about what. Curse the —— country." But at this moment the door was quietly opened, and Lee, covered with mock turtle soup and brandishing his knife rushed down stairs. Rather a rough joke wasn't it, and just a trifle over-practical? But Lee is said to be such a greenhorn that the temptation to a man like Sothern was irresistible. There is a sequel to it, about a mock challenge for a duel, but it is too long for me to tell.

Fechter's new theatre will soon be open, but it will probably be a bad speculation. He has put all his money in it, and some 80,000 dollars of somebody else's, and he wishes now that all the cash had been found by the "Co.," while he had furnished simply brains and ideas. Daly's two theatres are moderately successful. At the grand Opera House he has produced a Parisian "folly," "Le tour du Cadran," which is drawing poorly, but at the Fifth Avenue he has got a new English comedy by Frank Marshall "False Shame," which has proved a great triumph.

At the Union-square they are playing classic comedy, but will next week produce a new piece by John Brougham, "Atherley Court." Brougham's drama of Joan of Arc was, however, a bad failure, so he enters the field under not quite the best auspices. Niblo's is again open, the new theatre being an exact copy of the old one, and gives a spectacular variety show, "Leo and Lotos," which is paying splendidly. Barnum's new show—the old Hippotheatron—was burned down last night, and there really seems some fatality about the old showman's last ventures. This is the third theatre he has been burnt out from in seven years. His star rider, by the way, is an Australian, James Melville. Opera this year has been a success, though Lucca has failed to awaken the enthusiasm excited by Nillson. Aimee is back again at the Olympic, and is playing opera bouffe, of a rather coarse and more indecent type than we have ever had before (even with Foster), and with of course correspondingly improved success. She ought, however to be suppressed as an immoral nuisance.

Last month the English mails were not sent as they should have been from San Francisco, and many of us missed the mail, through foolishly thinking that of course Mr. Webb's folks would make the steamer wait until they arrived from Europe, whence they had made one false start owing to an accident to the mail steamer in which they then were. But Mr. Webb's folks didn't, though we still think they ought to have done so. Apropos of this mail line, a desperate effort is going to be made to induce Congress to grant it a subsidy of some respectable sum. I think they will get it, as there is a general fear lest other than American traders should get the control of the Pacific commerce, where at present the Pacific Mail Company are of course supreme. But there is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, Harness Saddlery, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—On the premises, 210, Parramatta-street, Glebe, at 11, Stock-in-Trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Shop Fixtures; at 12, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianoforte, &c.
L. COHEN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Seasonable Woollens, Clothing, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Horseshoes, Wire Rope, Rigging, Axle, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Fruit, &c.
G. WELLS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Wood.
N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood; at Black Swan Yards, at 2, Fruit.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Tin Ore, Sea Island Cotton, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, Sculptures, Fancy Goods, &c.
F. FAHEY AND CO.—At the Exchange Auction Rooms, at 11, Gold, Copper, Tin, and other Mining Shares.
MOSES AND HOPKINS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Vegetables, Wood, &c.

CHARITABLE DIGGERS.—There is much true fellowship to be met with on our gold-fields. A "whip round," as the phrase goes, for some distressed miner, or the family of an injured digger, generally results in the collection of a goodly sum for their benefit. The *Gulgong Argus* gives another pleasing instance:—"About ten days ago, a well-known miner, named John Maloney, died very suddenly in a drive in the claim in which he was at the time working. He left a widow and a young family of four children unprovided for in any way. A few kind-hearted friends undertook to canvass the gold-field, with a view of raising sufficient money to start the widow in some small business by which she would be enabled to keep her family. It is pleasant to know that the effort has been most successful, and has proved that the inhabitants of the gold-fields have not deteriorated in these kindly feelings that respond promptly to charity's call. The sum of £92 10s. has been collected, which has been paid into the bank to be expended under careful supervision."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Another victim has been added (observes the *Wagga Express*) to the already long list of those who have been supposed to have met a lingering death in the bush. John Hood, a shepherd in the employment of Mr. Simpson, of Wallacetown, whose sheep are on the Mimosa run, in the occupation of Messrs. Robertson, Brothers, left his flock at what is known as the Twelve-mile, with the intention of going after his horse. This was on Tuesday, the 11th instant; and as Hood did not return, the hutkeeper took the sheep out of the yard and continued with them for three days. On the Friday following, the hutkeeper discovered the remains of Hood within 500 yards of the hut. The grass was very long in the place where the body was discovered, and had thus probably prevented its being found earlier. It was very much decomposed, and in consequence a grave was dug close to the spot, and the remains rolled in. Hood, it may be mentioned, had a draft for £20 in his possession upon the evening previous to his being missed, but owing to the fearful state of decomposition in which the body was, the men who were present sickened, and could not search the clothing, in one of the pockets of which the draft in question may have been. Immediately upon the discovery of the remains, the man came in to Mimosa station, and acquainted Mr. M'Laughlan, who dispatched him on horseback to Wagga Wagga to apprise the authorities. A constable went out and assisted at the burial. No inquiry was held.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. BARDSLEY.—The *Western Post* states that the death of the Rev. W. F. Wareing Bardsley, curate of St. John's, Mudgee, took place early on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th instant. The rev. gentleman had been ill for the past two months, suffering from the combined effects of diarrhœa and intermittent low fever, but no fears of his decease were entertained up to within a few hours of his death. About midnight on Tuesday Mr. Bardsley was seized with violent hemorrhage, and gradually sank from the exhaustion arising from its effects. Mr. Bardsley was the youngest son of the Rev. James Bardsley, Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester, a gentleman of great talents and prominent position as a leader in all matters connected with Church affairs in England. The deceased was we believe a native of Manchester, and was only 27 years of age.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists. London."—ADV.

CONNOISSEURS of art, private gentlemen, proprietors of fancy warehouses, and others, are specially reminded that Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's grand sale of magnificent marble sculptures, valuable bronze statuary, handsome drawing-room clocks, aluminium, gilt, and oxidised silver ornaments, lady's fancy trinkets and ornaments, and a large variety of useful articles for the drawing-room, boudoir, and toilet table, will commence this day, at 11 a.m., at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street. Descriptive catalogues obtainable on application.—ADV.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits ...	1207	6	8
Wine (still) ...	43	12	0
—— (sparkling) ...	9	0	0
Tobacco and snuff ...	46	16	0
Cigars ...	33	3	9
Tea ...	331	5	9
Coffee and chicory ...	38	0	0
Sugar (unrefined) ...	360	0	0
Opium ...	92	3	6
Rice ...	0	3	0
Dried fruits ...	5	3	3
Malt ...	37	10	0
Hops... ...	37	10	0
Ad valorem duty ...	468	12	1
Specific duty ...	66	1	6
Gold ...	713	6	0
Harbour and light dues ...	53	6	8
Pilotage ...	25	6	8
Harbour dues... ...	1	5	0
Total ...	£3456	15	4

The R. M. S. Mooltan takes 14,241 oz. of gold, 155,663 sovereigns, and a box of gold coin, valued at £200.

The departure of the Mooltan having been postponed until to-morrow afternoon, a supplementary mail will be made up. Ordinary letters will be received until 3 p.m.

In the Stock and Share market few transactions were reported. Bank stock opened at last week's quotations, sales of City at 10½; no other business done. Steam shares in better demand, at late rates, holders firm. Hardly any inquiry for insurance. New Gas shares wanted, at £5 premium; 14½ refused for old.

The inclemency of the weather to-day, and the preparation of correspondence for the outgoing mail, prevented the transaction of business in the import markets. The only change in quotations was in wheat, holders asking 1d. to 2d. advance on this morning's quotations.

Mr. G. F. Want reports having sold, this day, on account of Messrs. Milson and De Satge, 20,000 store wethers, delivered at their Wolfang station, Peak Downs, Queensland, at 9s. per head, cash on delivery.

Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will sell by auction, to-morrow, a shipment of Honolulu sugars, Fiji cotton, tin ore, &c.

Messrs. Stables, Straker, and Co.'s circulars, received per Mooltan, have the following introductory remarks:—

December 14.

The tide of shipments in a colonial direction has continued to flow during the past month at an accelerated rate, even including the ill-fated Royal Adelaide, no fewer than forty vessels have cleared from all ports during the four weeks constituting our statistical month, a number which was frequently exceeded during the height of the gold fever (when it was not uncommon for a vessel to clear for Melbourne alone every day in the month), but to which we have been so little accustomed during recent years that we have to go back to July-August, 1866, to obtain a fair comparison with the present; we then returned forty clearances also, but as our mail month consisted of thirty-one days instead of only twenty-eight as now, our present return must certainly in this respect take precedence. The expansion in export values is in even a greater ratio than the clearances. Our last report exhibited a total somewhat higher than had ever been reached in a similar period, viz, £1,539,000. Our present return exceeds this by £279,700, aggregate values being declared at the unexampled amount of £1,818,700, irrespective of the Royal Adelaide's cargo, which is not included. Even this already heavy sum is liable to addition by reason of late entries, which are likely to come up beyond the average, owing to the fact that seven vessels included in the tables cleared within the last two days of our statistical month; their manifests as inserted being, presumably, incomplete. The chief variation compared with our last appears under the Sydney heading, for which port eleven vessels have cleared, declared values being increased upon last month by little short of 70 per cent..

December 23.

The intervention of the Christmas holidays necessitates an earlier issue of the current mail supplement. Since the close of our last statistical month thirteen vessels have cleared outwards for the colonies in time to include in our present tables, five being for Melbourne, two each for Queensland and Adelaide, and one each for Sydney, Auckland, Canterbury, and Wellington. The recent clearances, too late for insertion, are the Ophelia, from Liverpool for Melbourne; the Ann Duthie, Clara, and Ascalon, from London for Sydney; the Monkchester and Sattara, for Adelaide; the Echo, for Napier; and the Brechin Castle, for Wellington. The last vessel is from the Clyde, and we believe her manifest will include, among other items, about 20 tons powder, 100 barrels case beer, 3700 gallons British spirit, 6 tons soda crystals, and a quantity of iron castings, in addition to an ordinary Clyde cargo.

The *Brisbane Courier's* mail summary has the following commercial intelligence:—

During the past four weeks, although there has been a fair amount of general business doing, trade on the whole has not been nearly so brisk as it was at the beginning of the year. This may be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the present season is not usually a busy one, whilst the severe floods that have prevailed in the northern districts have checked the forwarding of supplies, as all land carriage was stopped for the time being. Recent failures, too, have rendered importers extremely cautious in parting with their goods so freely as they had previously been doing. There have been no arrivals at this port from Europe since the date of our last summary; the only vessel that has arrived in this colony being the emigrant ship John Rennie, at Bowen, a few days ago. Two vessels, the Balnaguith and Spirit of the South, may now be daily looked for. There have been no departures for London during the past four weeks, but the Runnymede and the Winifred are almost full ships, and are expected to sail during the first week in March. Our remarks last month relative to the extreme scarcity of both ale and porter are equally applicable now, no further supplies having come to hand, with the exception perhaps of an occasional small parcel from the southern colonies. Prices are firmly maintained at late quotations. A few parcels of second-class brands of bottled stout have been sold at 12s to 12s 6d, duty paid; but best brands are almost entirely cleared out of importers hands, and quotations are firm at 13s to 13s 6d. Bottled ale is even more difficult to obtain than stout, and any good brands readily realise 12s 6d. As shipments of bottled ales coming forward are very limited, and a considerable portion has already been placed to arrive, there is every probability that prices will maintain their present high standard for some months to come. Bulk ale is also scarce and in demand, best brands being quoted at £8 15s to £9, and second-class at a shade less. The demand for candles has been very limited, but is now slightly improving; best brands of full weights are quoted at 11d to 11¼d. Light weights, which some time ago were a complete drug in the market, are now quite cleared and in demand. Cement: Prices are higher than have been ruling here for some time past. Stocks in this colony are almost exhausted, and holders refuse to quit under 24s. Canvas of stouter numbers, of which the market is bare, are in request. Packs and bagging are almost entirely neglected. Currants are in full supply, and are quoted at 4½d, duty paid. Raisins of good quality are scarce and salable. Capes are cleared out of the market, Sultanas are dull of sale at 9d. Dried apples are quoted at 8½d for new fruit. Flour: Stocks have been exceedingly light during the month and prices have been well maintained. Leading brands remain firm at from £13 15s to £14, although we learn of parcels having been sold recently at a shade less. Fish of most descriptions is in good demand and high rates obtained; 1-lb. lobsters are scarce at 13s 6d, 1-lb. salmon is worth 15s, sardines, quarters, 8s 6d, halves 15s. Dried ling is also scarce and in demand at 5½d. During the past month the demand for metals has been limited. Stocks are increasing, and sales in quantities can only be effected at prices which leave but small margin on cost, and in some cases result in loss, as some of the recent shipments were forwarded when prices were at their highest limit in England. Purchasers anticipate considerably lower rates, and only buy for immediate consumption. This being the state of the market, quotations in the prices current can only be considered as approximate. Oils: There is a ready sale for boiled and raw linseed at 5s 3d and 5s respectively. Colza meets with very little inquiry. Devoe's kerosene is worth from 2s 2d to 2s 3d. Good Java rice is in demand, and stocks are light. Patna does not meet with much inquiry. Sugars: Stocks are not heavy, but are adequate to requirements. Since the establishment of the Yengarie Refinery at Maryborough, really first-class white sugars have come to hand, which for some time past have been nearly the only description imported into this colony. Ports and sherries meet with small inquiry. Brandies, both bulk and bottled, are in fair demand without material alteration in value. Hennessy's pale, in case, is quoted at 27s and 27s 6d, and we hear of parcels having been quitted at slightly lower rates. Hennessy's bulk is still offered at 8s 9d; Martell's case is quoted at 25s 6d, bulk 6s 6d. Martell's dark, in bulk, is worth 7s 3d to 7s 6d. Clouzeau's and Associated case is quoted at 18s 6d. Champagne Vineyard Company's bulk brandy, is offered at 5s 6d to 5s 9d. Dunville's case whisky is sold at 18s 6d; bulk, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; Thorn and Cameron's Scotch, 4s 6d; Bernard's Scotch, 4s 3d. Rum: West India is seldom inquired for. Queensland is worth 2s 9d to 3s 6d, according to age and quality.

MINING.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE reaction consequent upon the late unhealthy excitement in the share market has not yet ceased. Some of the speculators have been bit heavily. A few more such turns and some of them will devote their attention to other avocations. Beyers and Holtermanns have been done as low as 57s., sellers at 60s. Carroll Beards, after going back to 43s. 6d., have recovered a little, closing with buyers at 45s. Krohmanns fell to 64s. c. d., buyers at 62s. 6d., sellers at 64s. 6d. Paxtons steady at 10s. 9d. to 11s. Rapps declined to 21s., and offered; buyers at par. In other mines the only sales were Peak Downs Copper, at 62s 6d. The half-yearly meeting of Krohmann's G. M. Co. was held to-day, Mr. R. Jones presiding. The report and balance-sheet were read and adopted, the retiring office-bearers re-elected, and the thanks of the shareholders accorded to the board of directors.

A supplementary crushing of 52 cwt. of stone from Carroll Beard's mine has yielded 758 oz.

Krohmann's total crushing of 139 tons gave 14,067 oz. of gold, and about 350 more are expected from specimens and tailings. A dividend of 12s. 6d. per share has been declared. £2000 has been added to reserve fund, and about £3400 set aside for current ex-

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penses until next crushing. This company was formed in May last with a capital of £80,000 in £1 shares. The crushings since that date have yielded nearly 38,500 ounces of gold, valued at £148,674. The dividends declared amount to £1 13s. per share.

Beyers and Holterman's crushing of 324½ tons has given a total yield of 4577 ounces.

The half-yearly meeting of Marshall's Rich Vein G. M. Co. was held at Messrs. Deloitte, Brothers' office to-day, when the report and balance-sheet were read and adopted. A meeting of the Murchison G. M. Co., called for to-day, lapsed for want of a quorum.

A report was current in town to-day, that a deposit of diamond producing drift had been struck near the Bingera diggings, in the Northern district.

Messrs. Melhado and Curtis report having received the following telegrams:—New North Clunes yield 615 ounces week; dividend of £1 per share declared payable March 3. Hands and Bands, 275 ounces. Band and Albion Consols, 785 ounces. Great Extended Hustler's Tributes No. 1, 670 ounces; dividend of 1s. 6d. per share declared payable 26th February.

Star of Peace G. M. Co.—The manager reports, under date 22nd instant:—"In the underhand stope the gold seems to extend southward, and we have good average stone for 80 feet long. The vein, too, is large, compared with what it has been—I should think from 14 to 16 inches wide. We are getting out stone as fast as possible. In the back stopes operations are still being carried on; the vein looks very well for gold. We have just commenced to sink a further depth of 20 or 25 feet, and I am in hopes of getting the shoot of gold in the shaft before we finish sinking. In the upper drive we are still driving; the rock is hard, and have not taken down the vein since last report. We have at least 160 tons of stone at grass, and hope to have 200 in all in three weeks more."

Yarrangobilly Copper Co.—The manager reports: "De Lissa's shaft is timbered and down to a depth of 50½ feet; the drive from Samuel's to this shaft has been lengthened to 12 feet. When the drive is completed twelve men will be put on to stope the back of the drive which is estimated to yield 160 tons between the two shafts. The lode west of Samuel's shaft improves in quality. Both shafts are to be sunk to the 120 feet level."

O. K. G. M. Co., Wattle Flat.—The manager reports:—"4 tons 16 cwt. stone crushed at Chappell's yielded 21 oz. 16 dwts. 12 grs. gold."

Williams G. M. Co. (Limited.)—The mining manager reports:—"The north main drive has been extended an additional 9 feet during the week, and the appearances at the face are much the same as last reported. In all the stopes above this drive the stone shows gold freely. The south main drive has been extended 5 feet for the week, with stone in the face 2 feet thick, and coarse gold seen in it. In the stopes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the stone is increasing in size, and is now on an average 18 inches thick, and of fair quality. The main shaft has been sunk an additional 3 feet for the week, with stone in the bottom 20 inches thick, and is of first-class quality, with every appearance of continuing to a good depth. There have been 114 tons of stone raised to the surface during the week."

Golconda G. M. Co., Hawkins Hill.—The mining manager, in his letter of 22nd instant, reports as follows:—"I have to inform you that we have cut one vein 13 inches thick, one 4 inches, and a third 6 inches thick, in 8 feet of the finest lode slate I have ever seen. The veins were crossed just where they had made a roll, and are certainly the finest-looking veins I have seen in the hill, being fully charged with lead, iron, arsenical ores, and white mica. No gold seen yet, but I am certain of two things—first, that the veins are gold-bearing; second, that they are the Star of Hope line of veins, on which some of the claims south about a quarter of a mile are getting 5 and 6 oz. stone."

Tippett's G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that we have a remarkable change in our vein. I told you on Tuesday that I intended to take down the vein, and in taking it down I found that the vein was something like 9 inches wide. I find some very good gold in it, going right through the stone. I have put some men up the shaft to drive, and have also got a vein there about 9 inches, and has every appearance of coming larger. The vein is looking far better than anything that I have seen in the claim before. I hope against the time arrives to crush to have a good heap of quartz and some gold. I shall put in men to work away on this large vein in both places with all speed. The stone is not very rich, but good gold in it. The gold is fine, but pretty thick. I hope against my next report to have something good to report from up the shaft."

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.—February 24.

Official Share Brokers' Prices Current.

Shares.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Business done.
Banks.			
Australian Joint Stock	13	...	...
City	10½	10⅝	10½
Commercial	...	74½	...
New South Wales	47½	48	...
New Zealand	17	17½	...
Union	...	49	...
Queensland National	4	4½	...
Steam.			
Australasian	16	16½	...
Clarence and Richmond	40s	...	...
Ditto, pref. (10 per cent.)	...	...	...
Clarence and New England	...	5	...
Hunter River	12	12½	...
Illawarra	4½	4 4/	...
Insurance.			
General	...	...	...
N. S. W. Marine	...	...	...
Pacific	...	21s	...
Sydney Fire	3½	5	...
Sydney Marine	...	...	...
United	7s 6d	9s	...
Australian Gas-light Co.	14½	...	...
Ditto New Shares	5 prem.	...	...
Debentures.			
New South Wales	107½	108	...
Queensland (4 per cent.)	...	...	...
Ditto Treasury Bills (1878)	...	...	...
New Zealand ditto (1874)	...	...	...
City of Sydney (1882)	...	...	...
A. S. N. Company (1876)	...	...	...
Mining.			
Bulli Coal	12	...	...
Ditto, pref. (12½ per cent.)	...	...	...
N. S. W. Shale and Oil	26s	30s	...
Wallsend Coal	...	11	...
Waratah Coal	8	...	...
Boolboonda Copper	...	5s	...
Cobar	...	46s	...
Cowflat	...	16s	...
Drummond	...	9s 6d	...
Edina	...	...	...
Mount Perry	12s 6d	17s 6d	...
Normanby	8s	9s	...
Peak Downs	3	3½	62/6
Peelwood	9s	10s	...
Phœnix	...	...	...
Western Peak Downs	...	8s 9d	...
Wolca	...	...	...
S. Cobar	...	...	...
Biraganbil Gold	...	16s	...
Brown's	...	12s	...
Beyers and Holtermann's	...	60s	65/, 57/, 60/
Carroll, Beard, and Co.	45s	47s 6d	42/6, 44/, 44/6, 45/
Cock, Attwood, and Dwyer's	...	...	...
Denison	...	...	...
Dayspring	...	8s	...
Fischer and Beard	...	...	...
Grenfell Consols	...	16s	...
Heffernan's	...	15s	...
Hixson, Creighton, and Beard	...	19s	...
Johnson's	...	...	...
Krohmann's	62s 6d	64s 6d	64/, 64/6, 65/
Marcolini	...	12s	...
Monte Christo	...	29s	...
Oxon's	7s 6d	8s 3d	...
Paxton's	10s	11s	10/9, 11/
Rampant Lion	...	5	...
Rapp and Co.	20s	21s	21/
Rawsthorne	...	16s	...
Star of Peace	24s 6d	25s	...
Williams	...	22s 6d	...
Victorian Trunkey	...	...	...
Band & Albion Consols (Ballarat)	...	...	...
Hustler's Great Extended	...	...	...
Ditto Tribute No. 1 (Sandhurst)	...	64s	...
New North Clunes (Ballarat)	...	...	...
Toohey (New Zealand)	...	...	...
Blue Mountain Tin	...	...	...
Champion	...	...	...
Elsmore	...	...	...
Karaula	...	...	...
Maryland Ruby	...	...	...
Mount Mitchell	...	...	...
Newstead	...	...	...
Pioneer	...	...	...
Queensland	...	...	...
Ruby	...	...	...
Ruby Creek	...	...	...
Sydney (3s)	...	...	...

Dr. Livingstone.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, has been entertained on his return to America by the Lotos Club of New York. About 300 members of the club were present, as well as a number of distinguished visitors. Mr. Stanley, in the course of some remarks, excited laughter by his account of the "cold bath" he met with at Brighton. He expressed the belief that the club would at some future day have the pleasure of welcoming Dr. Livingstone more heartily than his discoverer. In conclusion, Mr. Stanley called upon his hearers, in the name of Livingstone, to help the "hero traveller" in the work of exterminating the slave trade.

Central New England Show.—The *Inverell Dispatch* says:—The fifth annual show of the Central New England Pastoral and Agricultural Association was held for the first time on the society's own ground, with even more than the usual success. It was calculated that on Thursday there could not have been fewer than 1500 visitors to the town. In respect to the show itself, it is pronounced by competent judges to be the best yet held by the Association. Every class of stock, with the exception of thoroughbreds, was well represented. Imported blood stock was not to be seen, but for the colonial bred there were five competitors.

WAYFARING NOTES.

XIX.

February 23.—Reached Padua at 5 a.m., having stopped an hour at Bologna on the way. We had a cup of chocolate at the station, and as soon as there was sufficient daylight we walked into town, the station being about half a mile outside. A fine road leads to an old gate with ancient bastions on each side. Inside we found the streets rather narrow, and mostly with arcades over the footways, as in Bologna. Crossed a bridge over a moderate sized river, giving motive power to several mills. Passed under a tower bearing this inscription:—

DA QUESTA TORRE
GALILEO,
MOLTA VIA DE CIELI SVELO.

Continuing along the Via Maggiore we reached a fine open place paved with flagstones—Piazza della Unita d' Italia. A pillar stood in it surmounted by a winged lion. Some good buildings faced the square; one had a large astronomical clock with two twelves. We passed into another Piazza where was a huge town hall; but it was now necessary to hurry back to the station to start at 7 a.m. for Verona (50 miles).

At Vicenza, which shows prettily from the railroad, we began to see the Snowy Alps. Reached Verona about half-past 9 a.m. After breakfast at station we got into an open carriage and drove through the town. Crossed the river Adige and made for the Amphitheatre, a Roman work of the 1st century, in fair preservation. The arena is 242 feet by 146. Ingress is obtained by seventy-two doorways. We are told that on the occasion of a fête in 1822 upwards of 50,000 people assembled here. From the top of the wall we obtained an excellent view over the town, and of the neighbouring hills crowned by strong forts. We picked up a guide here (or rather a guide picked us up), and under his directions we continued our explorations. Beside Castel Vecchio there is a remarkably picturesque view—the chief feature being a bridge over the river, of three unequal arches, the largest 130 feet span, built by the Scaligeri in the 13th century. In the Corso Cavour there are fine buildings and old palaces in florid Roman style; one especially rich, with fluted Corinthian columns, some of them twisted. Another has Ionic columns and much statuary. In Via Sta. Eufemia are picturesque balconies and quaint bits of carving on the house walls. The Porta Borsari is a well-preserved Roman arch of the third century. Porta di Lione is another Roman arch built into the wall of a house. The general surface has risen four or five feet since this arch was constructed.

The cathedral has an extraordinary porch with much sculpture, including effigies of the famous knights—Roland and Oliver. Interior rather gloomy. Among the pictures the most noted is an Assumption by Titian.

Sta. Anastasia is an Italian gothic church of thirteenth century, with lofty groined roof covered with frescoes. Among the noticeable things in the interior is a large picture of the Council of Trent; a holy water basin supported by nondescript animals; and numerous bas-reliefs in terra cotta in one of the side chapels.

In the Piazza Erbe, or market-place, stands the pillar of St. Mark, a fountain, and some quaint old buildings. The Piazza Signori contains the picturesque castle of the Scaligeri, and a graceful campanile 300 feet high. Near this are the tombs of the Scaligeri, very curious and elaborate structures, enclosed in a flexible iron screen of ingenious workmanship, full of small iron ladders, the symbol of the family. Almost every old building in the town seems attributed to these Scaligers.

In the Via Capello we were shown the old palace of the Cappaletti, where "Juliet" lived. Finally our guide took us to the gardens of the Palazzo Giusto, where grow exceedingly tall cypresses, and where a winding path and stairs lead to the summit of a precipice, whence a comprehensive view is obtained of the city. We then drove back to the station, in order to continue our journey to Milan (105 miles), regretting that we could not spare more time for this very interesting and picturesque old town of Verona.

Starting at 1.45 p.m., the train swept half round the town, giving us new points of view and a good notion of the strong Austrian fortifications. Then it passed over a plain formed almost entirely of smooth rolled stones. The first halt was at Peschiera, bristling with strong forts; then we kept near Lake Garda for some miles, and passed not far from the battle-field of Solferino. Brescia shows well—a fine dome, a castellated hill, and suburbs spreading up the slopes being the conspicuous features. After this the country is stony and less fertile; mulberry trees still abound, but vines have disappeared. Bergamo crowns a hill picturesquely on our route. We pass a little town with a lofty round campanile surmounted by a colossal statue. Campaniles are numerous and pretty hereabout, and they present considerable diversity of style. Some are square at top; others have a conical or pyramidal apex. Some are crowned by a statue, as in the case just noticed; and some by a bulbous dome of Byzantine style.

As we approach Milan the line takes us among irrigated meadows bright with green grass. Poplar trees begin to abound. Reached Milan at 6 p.m., and put up at the Hotel de la Ville.

February 24.—Our steps naturally turn first to the wonderful cathedral, and, as our hotel is in the same street, we have only a few hundred yards to go. As we draw near, the view from the corner of Via dell' Agnello is very singular, giving one the notion of a complicated and delicate mass of silver filagree work, somewhat tarnished near the ground, but white and pure aloft. The building is of white marble, covered everywhere with sculpture, and must have absorbed an infinity of human labour and skill. The interior is dimly seen, for light has a difficulty in struggling through the painted windows. At first glance the arched roof appears of stone beautifully carved; and most visitors, I suppose, carry away the idea that it is so; but, unfortunately, a small bit of the painted plaster has fallen off at one place, and reveals the bare brick. Some of it however may be real. I should be glad to think so, for it is unworthy of a building like this to resort to such a deception. Even before noticing this I had an uncomfortable sort of feeling that the style of the whole was rather too like the architecture of a wedding-cake, and this unpleasant discovery went far to strengthen the fancy.

In a crypt under the dome is the tomb of S. Carlo Borromeo, who was archbishop here about 300 years ago. His coffin is said to be rock-crystal, but we were permitted to see only the bronze and silver shrine in which it is enclosed. The front of the altar is of embossed silver, and the chapel is full of bas-reliefs in the same metal. The whole contents of this crypt are valued at four million francs.

Under the care of one of the guardians we ascended to the roof and wandered through the forest of branching and foliating marble which there luxuriates. It is nearly 500 years since it began to grow, and it is still growing. The official guide assured us that it presents 136 spires, 7100 statues, and 9000 foliated pinnacles on the flying buttresses; and all these are still being added to. Some of the statuary is of great merit; most of it is elevated on pinnacles, or otherwise made conspicuous; but there are fine life size figures in marble, which the explorer comes upon unexpectedly in odd corners, where they are not only entirely invisible from below, but are not even seen on a general view of the roof. This seems to me quite out of place, and against sound rules of architecture. The roof of a Gothic cathedral is not intended nor fitted for a common promenade. Such a use of it is likely indeed to be injurious; and therefore its decorations should not be of such a character as to tempt people to turn it to such a use.

We mounted to the top of the chief spire, a graceful and elaborately carved airy structure, rising to a height of 382 feet from the ground. In clear weather the view from it must be very extensive, but unfortunately on this occasion it was shrouded in mist.

We paid a brief visit to the Biblioteca Ambrosiana. It is rich in old manuscripts. We were shown letters of Ariosto, Tasso, Galileo, and others. Some letters of Lucretia Borgia are accompanied by a lock of her yellow hair. In addition to the library there are valuable sculptures and paintings. Among the former is a beautiful Eve in marble by Barossi, a living artist. Among the latter a fine fresco of Christ crowned with thorns, by Bernardino Luino (16th century); and Raphael's cartoon of the School of Athens; also a virgin and child, by Carlo Dolci. There is a magnificent painted window by Bertini of Milan; and numerous chalk and ink drawings by Holbein and Durer.

In the Corso di Porta Magenta we visited the church of Santa Maria della Grazie. It has a picturesque dome, and much ornament in terra cotta. In the interior are many frescoes, also a curious chapel rich in carved work; but the great attraction is in a neighbouring apartment, the refectory of an old monastery, where on the end wall is seen the renowned picture by Leonardo da Vinci—the Last Supper. Once seated before it with a good opera-glass it was hard to tear ourselves away. It is, without doubt, a wonderful work. From the accounts I had read I expected to find it much more decayed than it really is. The central figure of our Saviour is of noble simplicity—grave, resigned, sorrowful, dignified, I said to myself, as I intently scanned the features. The brow and right side of the face are nearly perfect; the lower left side and part of mouth speckled by small bits of paint having fallen off. The very hands of the Saviour speak. The right hand towards Judas conveys the idea of aversion; the left turns appealingly to the others. The variety of expression among the apostles is remarkable. John, a beautiful feminine-looking figure, has the face unfortunately a good deal injured. Some of the other faces are still almost perfect. Philip has a fine youthful countenance. James the elder expresses great horror. Bartholomew, at the left end of the picture, is a forcible figure starting up in amazement. The mouth of Judas is almost entirely destroyed, so that the expression of the face is lost. The bread represented on the table is just such as is put down for us every day in Italy.

There were ten coloured copies of the picture exposed to view in the room, besides four separate heads of Christ. All failed to catch the singularly refined expression of the Saviour's face, although some copies were on the whole very good.

The custode assured us that the picture is not really a fresco, but an oil painting on prepared plaster. It was cleaned, but not otherwise restored, in 1857. It was first executed about the year 1500. We found very good photographs of it in the neighbourhood,—good, that is to say considering the difficulty of the subject, the speckled dinginess of the picture, and the impossibility of photographing colours. It seems hopeless now to expect a hand copy in colours that will do justice to this marvellous painting—facinating still, even in its old age and decay.

We went next to the Palazzo di Brera to see a picture gallery, but it was near the hour for closing, and we had only time to walk round.

In the evening we heard Verdi's new opera "Aida," in La Scala, the largest theatre in Italy. We paid five francs each for mere standing room behind the seated portion of the pit, all seats having been previously taken. The cheapest seats (excluding the Loggione at the top) are 10 francs each. The opera went off well, with fine singing, gorgeous scenery, and enthusiastic applause; but the audience have an unpleasant custom of hissing to procure silence, which a stranger is apt to mistake for disapprobation of the performance. The story of the opera is laid in Egypt, and the Egyptian temples and accessories are carefully and splendidly rendered. One scene showed an admirable view of the little temple known as Pharaoh's Bed, and of the granite rocks about Philæ; another, a brilliant court of one of the larger temples on Philæ.

February 25.—We had a long walk through the town, during which we looked into a variety of churches and public buildings. Some streets are well paved and provided with flagstone tramways, others are very rough. Going along the Corso Venezia we passed a very showy house of red terra cotta—built to commemorate the freedom of Italy. Turning along the side of a canal, which had something of the look of Venice about it, we came to a large hospital presenting a fine façade of gothic or Venetian style, rich in terra cotta decoration. There are courts inside surrounded by two-storied arcades supported by granite columns. Above each pillar is a medallion bust in strong relief.

In the church of S. Nazaro we found a number of sarcophagi of a family named Trivultius, each with a recumbent figure in stone. One inscription runs thus:—"Jacobus magnus Trivultius Antonii filius. Qui nunquam quievit quiescit. Tace."

In the Corso di Porta Ticinese there stands in front of the gateway leading to S. Lorenzo a row of sixteen fluted Corinthian columns, much decayed. These columns are supposed to have belonged to a temple of Hercules, built by the Emperor Maximilianus. The church is rather bare, but it has an ancient chapel with a Roman doorway, and the sarcophagus of Ataulphus, son of Alaric the Goth.

S. Ambrogio is a very interesting old church. In the *atrium* are curious old monuments and inscriptions. One of the latter (mutilated) begins with the word "Plinius," and contains "Imp. Cæsar Nerva." The church has a large marble pulpit bearing a bas-relief of a feast. A granite pillar in the nave supports a serpent of brass, said to be the identical one set up by Moses in the wilderness! The high altar was enclosed for repairs, but we could see the fine canopy over it. St. Ambrose is buried underneath.

The triumphal arch called Arco della Pace, just beyond the place for military reviews, is a well proportioned structure of white marble, 74 feet high. It has plentiful sculpture over its surface, and a bronze group on top.

We returned to Palazzo Brera to supplement our brief visit of the previous day. Among the old paintings I singled out chiefly the following:—A forcible picture of the Dead Christ, by Giovanni Bellino; Marriage of Mary and Joseph, by Raphael; Hagar and Abraham, by Guercino; A beautiful Madonna and Child, by Corregio; a still more beautiful Madonna and Sleeping Child, encircled by cherub heads in clouds, by Sassoferrato, the whole picture brilliant with rich masses of primary colours; a head apparently done on plaster by Leonardo da Vinci; and other excellent pictures by Batoni, Rubens, Domenichino, Van Dyck, &c., which I cannot particularise. There are two copies of Da Vinci's Last Supper, not very successful. Some of the modern paintings in this gallery are very beautiful; and among the statuary and casts are things well worth looking at.

Rain set in for the rest of the evening and put a check to further wanderings. We closed the day with a final visit to the Cathedral.

Maori Address to Sir George Bowen.—The Maoris, especially those in the Northern districts (says the *Southern Cross*) are eager to show their loyalty to the Queen, now that the Governor is about to leave the colony. Amongst various tribes farewell addresses are being prepared for presentation to his Excellency on his return from the South to Auckland. A lengthy one has been prepared by the Ngatiwhatua tribe, and has been signed by all the chiefs in the Kaipara district. The address is couched in very good language. It reminds the Governor that before his term of office began the Kaipara district was treated by former Governors of New Zealand as a "sacred spot," and that he was the first Governor who honoured the district with his presence. It also reminds his Excellency that on the occasion of his visit to that district he made a promise that he would visit the district again before he left the colony. The natives relied upon that promise being fulfilled, but on the 6th January they were assured that he had been appointed to a new situation beyond the sea. Had the seat of Government been at Auckland, as it was formerly, the whole of the Northern tribes would have waited upon his Excellency in person, and solicited the fulfilment of that promise. That could not now be done, as the Governor's residence was at the head (Wellington) instead of the tail (Auckland) of the fish which their ancestor Maui fished up out of the waste of waters. Although the Northern natives were thus powerless to exact the fulfilment of his Excellency's promise, they would long remember with pleasure the good which he effected between the two races.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Monday, February 24.

Sittings for Trial of Causes.—Banco Court.
Before Mr. Justice Faucett and a jury of four.

STEWART V. PAGE AND OTHERS.

Upon the Court resuming for the trial of this action only three jurors put in an appearance. No progress could be made without the fourth juror, who came into Court at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock. His Honor thereupon demanded why this gentleman had thought proper to keep the Court waiting nearly three-quarters of an hour. The latter made no reply, however, save a formal bow, and it became clear that he was not in a condition to give his mind to the details of the case. Upon this there was a consultation among the learned gentlemen on either side, apparently as to a settlement; but nothing resulted from it.

His Honor then said: I cannot go on with the present jury. A gentleman came in here at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock utterly unfit to attend to his duty. I shall adjourn this case until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when I shall require that gentleman to show cause why he should not be fined.

CARLINE V. BROWN.

This was an action in which damages were claimed for an alleged breach of contract, for the purchase of plaintiff's share in a lease of certain mineral land at Tent Hill.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Stephen, instructed by Messrs. Abbott and Yeomans, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Darley and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. Simeon Henry Pearce, of Randwick; Mr. Edward Penfold, J.P., of Randwick; Mr. James Plummer, of 264, Liverpool-street, Sydney; and Mr. Henry Prescott, of Glenmore Road.

The declaration recited an agreement between the parties, dated 31st August, 1872, whereby William Carline for the sum of £1000 sold to James Alexander Brown all his right, title, and interest (namely one-third share) in the 200 acres of land situated on or near Tent Hill, known as Ardern's 200 acres, adjoining and west of M'Master's selection. Further, that plaintiff thereby agreed to transfer and give up all papers and agreements held between himself and the other co-partners in connection therewith; and that such sale should be subject to the following conditions:—That plaintiff should receive £250 in cash; the balance to be paid by defendant as soon as "the Surveyor-General or some other duly authorised officer" should certify that the said 200 acres were allowed; and in default of such certificate, and in the event of any subsequent application or applications being allowed, the plaintiff was to refund the £250. That sum was to remain in the custody of T. F. O'Keefe pending the settlement of disputes. The breach alleged was, that though defendant paid the stipulated £250, and plaintiff did all things necessary, &c., yet the defendant had wholly neglected to pay the balance due to plaintiff. Damages were nominally laid at £1000, the real claim being of course £750. The defendant pleaded firstly, that he did not agree as alleged; secondly, that the Surveyor-General had not, nor had any duly authorised officer, certified that the land was allowed.

The cause of action is tolerably well shown in the foregoing sketch of the pleadings. The plaintiff, with others, had applied for a lease of 200 acres of tin land, which they had taken up under the 22nd section of the Crown Lands Occupation Act; such land being at Tent Hill, near Glen Innes, in the New England district. On the 31st August, 1872, an agreement in writing was executed by the parties, under which plaintiff sold his interest in the land for £1000 to the defendant, subject to the conditions that £250 should be paid down, and the balance as soon as a certificate should be obtained from the Surveyor-General, or other competent officer, that plaintiff had a valid title to transfer; in other words, that he was entitled to a lease. It would seem that there had been some dispute between the plaintiff and party and two persons named respectively Moore and Ireland, who had lodged a counter-application, and that the stipulation for clear title had arisen out of this dispute. The plaintiff made the proper application, and the Surveyor-General investigated the matter, and reported to the Minister for Lands (the Hon. J. S. Farnell) that he had fully inquired into this case and personally inspected the *locus in quo*, and that the conclusion at which he had arrived was that plaintiff was undoubtedly entitled to a lease. This report was approved by the Minister; and (as Mr. Farnell admitted in evidence) under his authority a letter was, on November 8th, written by Mr. Thompson, the chief clerk in the Mineral Branch of the department, to the plaintiff, informing him that his claim had been approved as against Moore and Ireland. This, it was maintained, was such a certificate as had been stipulated for under the agreement. It was admitted, however, that there had been no decision by the Executive Council, who might rescind the previous award by the Minister for Lands; and it was contended that the Minister had no authority under the statute to do more than grant a license to select lands; that any notification that a lease would be issued must, to be valid, proceed from Mr. Budge, the clerk of the Executive Council; and that the lease itself must be issued by the Crown. There was no doubt that there had been a reference to Mr. Moore, a local surveyor, who reported thereon, and that he had been called upon by the Minister to account for the course of action he had taken. The claim set up by Moore and Ireland was still pending. A letter from the defendant's attorney, dated 30th December, was put in, and in this it was intimated that, provided defendant was satisfied that a certificate had been obtained, he should withdraw further opposition, as they had procured "a very favourable resale." Upon the conclusion of the plaintiff's case a nonsuit was moved by Mr. Darley for defendant upon the ground that the document put in evidence was not a certificate within the meaning of the contract.

His Honor said that, in his opinion, when the contract was entered into something short of a lease had been contemplated. Then the question was, what had been intended? Looking at the surrounding circumstances he was very much disposed to think that these parties *did* mean a decision by the Minister; and that though the words "Surveyor-General or some other duly authorised officer" had been introduced, it had been intended that there should be a reference to the head of the Department. There had been some dispute or difficulty as to title; but it was unnecessary to obtain the decision of the Executive upon it. In practice the decision of the Minister was the decision of the Executive? Was this document a certificate? He (the Judge) thought it was. The Minister had given authority to Mr. Thompson to write a letter intimating his (the Minister's) decision to the parties interested; and Mr. Thompson did by letter so inform Mr. Abbott for plaintiff. The question was whether that letter was a certificate. Was it to be said that it was not a certificate because it did not contain the formal words, "I certify," &c? If it was a certificate that the land belonged to plaintiff, that was all that was requisite; and that this letter did so certify, he (the Judge) was quite satisfied. It said, "This is your land as against Ireland," who was the only party that ever disputed plaintiff's claim. He should, therefore, decline to nonsuit the plaintiff; but, so far as he could, he would reserve the point for the opinion of the full Court.

For the defence Mr. Moore, one of the opponents to plaintiff's title, was examined. He had received an authority to select from the Minister for Lands, on the 19th July, 1872; and subsequently applied for the land claimed by plaintiff and others. In August he saw the Minister, who informed him that the case was a clear one in his favour. Subsequently there was an investigation by the Surveyor-General, who held an inquiry upon the ground, at which, however, neither Moore nor his partner Mr. Ireland was present. He (Moore) received no official notification of this; but hearing that it had taken place he saw the Minister, who informed him that the Surveyor-General's report had been mislaid. The same excuse was made on repeated occasions subsequently. On the 16th December, however, he received a document from the Lands Office, containing an official "minute" by the Minister to the effect that the latter saw no reason to reopen this case, and that the decision must stand. He was still pressing his claims. The defendant himself stated that, at the time he made the agreement with plaintiff, he purchased from him another 500 acres for £2000, which he had paid. After having received a copy of Mr. Thompson's letter (the disputed certificate), he called upon the Minister for Lands and inquired if all disputes were settled, to which Mr. Farnell replied that they were as far as the documents before him went. Defendant then asked him if he had authorised any certificate as to title. Mr. Farnell did not appear to be aware of anything of the sort having been given, and he summoned Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson told him about the letter, and Mr. Farnell denied that he had authorised it. Thompson, however, observed that it was not a certificate, and might be revoked at any moment. Mr. Farnell then threatened that if he was pressed he would not award the land to either party, but exercise the power vested in him by the Act of putting the ground up to auction. He also stated that all the papers in connection with the matter were lost. Defendant would have been quite satisfied with a certificate from the Minister, but that he had been unable to obtain. In reply, Mr. Farnell was recalled. He denied that he had ever stated that Mr. Thompson had no right to send the letter or certificate. He did inform defendant that the Minister for Lands had not the power to give a certificate; that the custom of the office in disputed cases was to send letters to both sides apprising them of the decision; and that Messrs. Moore and Ireland had no chance. Mr. Farnell further stated that Moore and Ireland had sent in certain documents to the office after a decision had been arrived at; and that, after perusing such documents, he had made the minute before referred to. He never threatened to put the land up to auction. Mr. Thompson was also examined in reply. Upon the close of the evidence, the case was left in his Honor's hands.

His Honor told the jury that there was really hardly any question of fact for their determination. He explained the nature of the case to them. They must consider the agreement between the parties, and place their own construction upon it. If they thought with him (the learned Judge) that the letter from Mr. Thompson was a certificate of a decision by the Minister of the Crown, he (the Minister) being the party authorised under this contract, they would find for the plaintiff.

The jury, after a short consultation in the box, found for the plaintiff; damages, £750.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Monday.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, Mr. Rogers prosecuting for the Crown.

BURGLARY.

William Bennis was charged with having at Woollahra, in the district of Sydney, on the 24th of November last, about 3 o'clock in the morning, burglariously entered the premises of Shepherd Smith, publican, near the South Head Road, Woollahra, and stolen therefrom two bottles of porter, two bottles of whisky, one bottle of old tom, and four shillings and one penny in silver pieces of different values, and some penny pieces. About half-past 3 o'clock on that morning (Sunday) prisoner was seen in Piper-street, Woollahra, by constable Robson, who asked him where he was going, and what he was doing knocking about at that time of night; he said that he was looking to try to get a drink; the constable told him that he was not likely to get one at that time at night; noticing something bulky about one of the prisoner's pockets he felt it, and prisoner pulled out a bottle of whisky and said to the constable "You can have it, say nothing about it, and give me another chance;" on further search being made, the constable found another bottle of whisky, one of rum, and two of porter; prisoner was arrested and taken to the Woollahra watch-house; while on the way, he resisted the constable in Moncur-street, where he broke one of the bottles of old tom, and tried to break one of the bottles of porter; after prisoner had been locked up, constable Robson, accompanied by another constable, went to prosecutor's public-house, and roused him up; he noticed that a door leading from one parlour to another, which he had closed before he went to bed, was open; on looking at his shelves, he noticed that two bottles of whisky, two of ale or porter—he could not say which, and one of old tom, and some money, which he recognised in that taken from prisoner, and missing from the till, had been stolen; he also noticed that an entrance had been effected through a fanlight over the doors, which worked on a swivel; the dust had been rubbed off this window, as if by some one having passed through; prisoner had been in his employ for about two years, and left it in the month of September last.

Without leaving the box, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Remanded for sentence.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.

Nicholas Punch, a young man apparently about 21 years of age, was charged with having at Sydney, on the 25th of January last, assaulted with intent, a child named Matilda Poole, under the age of 10 years—namely, 4 years and 9 months. Prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. Buchanan, instructed by Mr. R. M. Forster.

There were called for the prosecution, sergeant Larkins, the father of the child, the child's grandmother, and Dr. Egan, who found prisoner to be suffering from a congenital defect in the articulation.

By Mr. Buchanan; This did not always show aberration of intellect.

This closed the case for the Crown.

There were called for the defence, the prisoner's father and mother, and Dr. M'Donagh.

The last witness said that the prisoner was a harmless imbecile, who was verging on idiocy.

Counsel addressed the jury.

His Honor summed up.

Verdict; Guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

STEALING AND RECEIVING.

Thomas Dowling and George Smith were charged with having, at Sydney, on the 18th of January last, stolen a pocket-book, containing £7, the property of Christopher Humble. A second count charged the prisoners with having received the goods, knowing them to have been stolen. Prisoners pleaded not guilty. Smith was defended by Mr. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. F. Curtis.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—On Saturday, the 18th of January, prisoners and the prosecutor were drinking together in the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street; some larking was going on, and eventually the prosecutor (Humble) said that he wanted a cab; and he was going out of the hotel for the purpose of getting one, when he put his hand to the breast pocket and said that he had been robbed. The landlady said that she saw Dowling take a pocket-book out of prosecutor's pocket, and hand it to the other prisoner (Smith). Shortly afterwards, constable Harrington arrested Dowling in Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Hotel, prisoner saying to the constable, "It is all right—I have nothing on me." Harrington heard something further on the Saturday afternoon, which induced him to arrest Smith, whom he found in George-street, opposite the Central Police Office.

The witnesses called for the prosecution were constable Harrington, Mrs. Wesley, the landlady of the Victoria Hotel, and Richard Wynne (cabman).

A man, named William Osborne, was called for the defence.

The jury found Dowling guilty of stealing, and Smith of receiving.

Remanded for sentence.

The Court was adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday.

Before Mr. District Court Judge Simpson.

HAMMETT V. HICKSON.

Plaintiff claimed £28 10s. for bread sold and delivered. Verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Pigott for plaintiff; Mr. Bull for defendant.

WILCOX V. WHEELER.

Plaintiff claimed £12 12s. for rent. Verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Bull for defendant.

GROGAN V. M'INTOSH.

Plaintiff claimed £10, the amount of a dishonoured promissory note made by defendant. The defence was, that the note had been given in payment for a gig and harness, but the cushions of the gig and a portion of the harness had not been delivered. Verdict for the amount claimed.

MUSTON V. CASEY.

This was an action in detenue which was part heard and postponed till this day.

WILLIAMSON V. NOTT.

Plaintiff claimed £21 12s. balance of salary as mining manager of the St. Helena Gold Mining Company. Defendant paid £12 18s. into Court, and pleaded that the plaintiff had been paid the remainder. Verdict for £19 10s., less the amount paid into Court. Mr. C. Manning for plaintiff; Mr. Forster for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Monday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Edwin F. Poole, an adjourned third meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was allowed his bedding and wearing apparel.

In the estate of William Sherrington, a special meeting. A witness was examined by Mr. Trickett for a creditor.

SURRENDERS.

James Cronin, of Cooma, saddler. Liabilities, £359 5s. 2d. Assets, £105 4s. 4d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

William Harris Howard, of Binalong, storekeeper, carrying on business under the style of Howard and Murphy, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, February 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Rogers, adjourned certificate; Henry Glennie, adjourned certificate from the 10th December last; William Carey, Hugh Plunkett, adjourned certificate from the 31st December last; Frederick Gustav Lender, adjourned certificate from the 31st December last; Thomas Claxton, George Taylor, Thomas Hill, adjourned from the 18th instant; Charles Orlando Helm, adjourned from the 18th instant.

Tuesday, March 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Charles James Brown, Hugh Wilson, James Simpson, of the firm of James Simpson and Co.; William Nicholls the younger, William Rushby, Elijah Keating, George Lockyer, Thomas Mayton the younger, adjourned from the 18th February last.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, February 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Francis Foran, third meeting; John Rossiter, second meeting; James Jameson, third meeting; Henry Border, first meeting; Henry Fleming, first meeting; John Nicholas Bradley, adjourned third meeting from the 19th instant.

Wednesday, February 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: James Scard, first and only meeting, at Scone; Thomas Rogerson, first and only meeting, at Mudgee; Solomon Williams, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; Thomas Cooper, special meeting, for proof of debts, at Newcastle.

Thursday, February 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Field, first and only meeting, at Forbes; Alexander Smithers, special meeting, for proof of debt, at Newcastle.

Friday, February 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Faulkes special, for proof of debt; James Samuel Hassall, special, for proof of debts; John Liddell Sherriff, special, for proof of debts; Hugh George Ross Fraser, adjourned second from the 21st instant.

Friday, February 28, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: William Ashcroft, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.

Monday, March 3, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Underwood *Grimes*, special, for examination.

Tuesday, March 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Thomas Collis, first meeting, at Wagga Wagga.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, February 27, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: James Ashcroft, Joseph Victor Jenkins, James S. Hassall, Charles Butler, John Anderson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Compulsory sequestration: William Wentworth Bucknell v. Edward Thornton Gilbert.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Murphy, Meyer, Spence, and Vickery.

Thirty-seven persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. on conviction of drunkenness or of riotous behaviour, or of using obscene language. Four of those fined for drunkenness were further fined 10s. each for using obscene language; each said that he had no recollection of uttering the words imputed to him, but he might as well plead guilty.

Mary Ann Korn, found lying drunk in a public thoroughfare at Newtown, was charged by sergeant Flaherty as an idle and disorderly person, having neither fixed abode nor lawful visible means of support; and failing to show to the contrary, was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Anne Wilson was brought before the Bench on a similar charge. Constable Tindall deposed that on Sunday evening he found her in a house in Clarence-street, and arrested her. She said that she only came out of gaol on Thursday, and had had no opportunity of obtaining employment. To be imprisoned two months.

John O'Toole was found guilty of unlawfully, and without leave, absenting himself from his indented service with Charles A. Hunter, and was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement.

William Brown was required to satisfy the Bench respecting a waterproof cloak found by constable Mulqueeny in his possession, and believed to be stolen property. He said that he picked it up in a street. This was not held to be satisfactory, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were eleven cases, of which one was dismissed, another was postponed, and five were not prosecuted. Patrick Maloney was fined 2s. 6d. for allowing his van to stand in Pitt-street for a longer time than was necessary for the purposes of loading and unloading. James Neven was fined 20s. for assaulting John M'Kenna. In Fubbs v. Goodman, a suit for wages, complainant obtained an order; and in Perkins v. Robinson, affiliation, an order was taken by consent.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Lester and Hale.

Seventeen persons found drunk in the streets, were severally fined.

John Thorn, apprehended for indecent conduct, was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s., in default, two days in gaol.

John Mallon and Michael Meaney were brought before the Court in custody for riotous conduct, and were each ordered to pay a fine of 10s., with the alternative of four days' incarceration. David Henderson, for a similar offence, was fined 5s., in default to go to gaol for two days.

Mary M'Keon, an idle and disorderly character, was sent to gaol for three months.

Charles Little, who was fined 20s. for drunkenness, was also charged with committing an aggravated assault upon his wife. Prosecutrix deposed that she has been married to prisoner for eight years, and during that time she has had to support herself and children by sewing. He frequently gets drunk, and when in that state he assaults her; but she does not wish to have him punished. The Bench sentenced prisoner to one month's imprisonment.

Thomas Jagger was fined 5s. for using obscene language in Prince-street; and for assaulting constables Hughes and Thomas, he was further fined in the sum of 42s., with the alternative of seventeen days' incarceration.

Michael Dwyer, Margaret Cummins, Margaret Scully, and Hugh Gribben, for being drunk and making use of obscene language, were each ordered to pay a fine of 15s., in default to go to gaol for six days. Patrick O'Keefe and James Driscoll, for similar misconduct, were each fined 20s., with the option of eight days' imprisonment.

Maria Thornton, on remand for protection, was discharged.

John Bell, W. D. Gray, and George Pearson, charged with committing an assault on board the schooner Mary Ann Christina when on the high seas, were remanded until Thursday.

Susan Stratt was brought before the Court on warrant, charged with using threatening language to Rosina Olwell, and was remanded for a week.

Thomas Roberts, apprehended as a deserter from H. M. S. Cossack, was remanded until next Monday.

Michael Brophy, supposed to be of unsound mind, was remanded until Friday for medical treatment.

THE WOLLONGONG BASIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I would request permission to endeavour to comment on certain statements which appear in your leader of this day, in reference to the harbour works of Wollongong and Kiama.

You express doubts as to whether "some damage" has not been done to the *natural basin* at Wollongong. This *natural basin* was a small *artificial basin*, prior to the existence of which there was no basin at all, but an exposed beach, fringed with dangerous reefs. This basin formerly had a depth of only 5 feet 7 inches of water at low tide at the entrance; its capacity was such as to admit of only one small steamer, and a ketch or two, at one time. It was so exposed, so shallow, and so inaccessible that no vessel dare lie in it, or attempt to enter it in rough weather. The wharf accommodation was insignificant—there was no provision whatever for shipping coals, and very little coals to ship, the exports consisting for the most part of a few butter kegs. The accuracy of this description will be admitted by everyone who has taken the trouble to be informed on the subject.

The present state of the harbour, as contrasted with that above described, is as follows:—

It is a perfectly safe harbour of refuge, and as such has been frequently used by vessels of the class engaged in the colonial coasting trade. In this respect alone it has probably saved property to a far greater value than would be represented by the cost of the works, to say nothing of the probable saving of life. The available wharf frontage is now over 1700 feet in extent; the area of enclosed space within the breakwater is about 7½ acres. There are three coal staiths, each of which is capable of shipping coals at the rate of sixty tons per hour, and during the late strike at Newcastle not only this colony but the adjacent ones were solely dependent on Wollongong. The depth of water in the basin under the staiths is eighteen feet at low tide, to which depth vessels can safely load. There are no coasting vessels or steamers, or colliers, that may not at all times enter or leave, or remain in safety during bad weather.

The port is certainly not capable—never was so intended—of receiving large vessels, such as are engaged in the foreign trade, and it is not fair now to seek to detract from the usefulness of a work because it does not provide an extent of accommodation it was never designed to afford, and which the natural peculiarities of the place rendered impracticable, unless by an expenditure which would not be justifiable under the circumstances. Wollongong was designed to accommodate the coasting trade, and as such I contend it fulfils its object perfectly.

The work when finished exceeded my original estimate, for the simple reason that during its progress the requirements of the district, and the value of the exports, advanced in a degree never contemplated, which led to the enlargement of the design. The alterations were conceded to petitions from the inhabitants of the district, which were found to be based on incontrovertible reasons. It is very easy to cast blame on the engineer, if his works should seem in some instances to be more costly and elaborate than required, while in others they may fall short of the requirements.

But it is not so easy in a young country like this, where the growth of population and development of trade is spasmodic and uncertain, to forecast what will be the requirements of any district in twenty or thirty years to come. As regards Wollongong, however, I do not hesitate to say that the works are not on an extravagant scale, even for the present requirements, while they will suffice for many years to come. And even now the wharfage rates, if collected, would go far to pay the interest on the outlay. In a few years they will fully cover it.

Now, as to Kiama, which in its natural state was a small and shallow indentation in the coast, with a rocky bottom and no anchorage: The small class of steamers which traded to the place lay off at a considerable distance from the shore, so that passengers and goods, pigs and poultry, had all to be taken off in boats—a proceeding always involving difficulty and delay, and frequently attended with considerable danger, while in anything like rough weather the harbour was unsafe and inaccessible; at no time could bulky goods or cattle be landed or shipped. The works in progress are designed to substitute for this state of things the same conveniences as now exist at Wollongong. In their present unfinished state, more particularly as it has been necessary to enclose by a coffer-dam the basin in course of excavation and to erect a breakwater to protect the entrance—the design does not commend itself to the apprehension of every casual observer, who has not taken the trouble, or may not have the capacity, to understand it.

The part where vessels are to be received is shut off from the outer harbour, thereby curtailing the extent of the latter; but when the coffer-dam shall be removed, and the inner basin finished, there will be a perfectly safe harbour of about 7½ acres in extent, with a depth of about 19 feet of water, easily accessible in all weathers, and with about 1300 feet line of wharfs. The amount originally voted for this work was taken on the estimates of the gentleman who prepared the first design, which was not, however, carried out. My design, which has been carried out, and in which the principal feature was its little interference with the natural harbour, is of quite a different character from that first prepared by my predecessor, and will be completed for a less sum than the lowest of the tenders which were received. As to the value of the work as a public investment, when the fact stated in the petition of the inhabitants (and which is patent) is remembered—"that a coal-field of almost inexhaustible extent exists in the immediate neighbourhood"—few will, I think, doubt the policy of expending the moderate sum asked to open out one of our most valuable sources of national wealth.

It is not necessary for me to enter now on the relative claims of other localities—those are matters rather for the politician; but, whether from a political or engineering point of view, the harbour of Wollongong and the harbour of Kiama, when completed, will need no defence to unprejudiced and intelligent minds.

E. O. MORIARTY.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT REPEAL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—The Superannuation Act Repeal Bill, now before Parliament, while proposing an equitable arrangement as regards arrears, appears to fall short of equity in respect of future pensions to those already out, with the exception of the two or three who have been *forced* out, inasmuch as, while the latter are to receive their amounts in full, the former are only to have *one-half in common with others still in service, who may go out if they choose.*

If full payment in the former cases be justice (which no one will deny), it would be more like following out that principle to grant to those, who have already retired on the faith of the law (passed without their consent, and administered without their co-operation) and who cannot get back or otherwise help themselves, say *two-thirds*, as contrasted with those now enjoying the advantages of office, who have the option of continuing so or retiring on the same scale as that proposed for themselves, viz., *one-half*.

As the bill in question is entered for second reading on Thursday next, perhaps you will have the goodness to insert this letter early.

JUSTITIA.

POSTAGE TO GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Do you know, or any of your readers, why a letter posted in Germany, via Brindisi, to Sydney, weighing half an ounce, costs 7½ groschen (equal to 6½d.), whilst a similar weight posted in Sydney for Germany costs 1s. 3d.? I hope the Postmaster-General does not believe in the old saying that the return journey is twice as long as the trip from home.

A GERMAN WHO HAS ENJOYED THIS UNPLEASANT PREFERENCE FOR TWENTY YEARS.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

THE extension of our southern railway line has certainly been commenced between Brisbane and Ipswich, as the first sod has been turned and a sumptuous luncheon partaken of, but, up to the present moment, nobody knows where or by what route the line is to leave Ipswich or enter Brisbane. The point on the route where the first sod was turned by the Governor is six miles from Ipswich, at least, and all that the railway department appear inclined to do at present, is a little bit on either side of the spot where the ceremony took place. There is much discussion and much bitter feeling expressed as to the manner in which the work is to be carried on. The Government will not let the whole line—a length of twenty-five miles—as they have heretofore done, but they are carrying on the work themselves, and letting the work of formation, bridge-building, cuttings, &c., out in homœopathic doses, so that no large contractor is likely to have anything to do with it. Work may scarcely be said to have actively commenced; but not many days can elapse before men will be employed on both sides of the point where the sod was turned. Parliament approved of the plans and surveys for about fifteen miles of the line; but it appears that the Government have not yet been able to decide as to what course to take. The first proposal was to build a second bridge across the Bremer, a short distance below the present one, and then, by a given route, bringing the line into the southern part of the city. Since then, there have been a host of conflicting sentiments expressed. The Ipswich Press has, in no unmistakable terms, charged the Government with coquetting with some of the Ipswich and West Moreton members who own property on the unofficially suggested line of route. One project mooted is to carry the line right through the heart of Ipswich, building a tunnel under the English church, and so, skirting the back of the town, escape the necessity of purchasing much landed property at a high figure. There are others again who contend that the line should cross the Brisbane a short distance above the mouth of Oxley Creek, or about ten miles from Brisbane, and so traverse a route lying near the northern bank of the river into North Brisbane, where all the principal wharfs and business premises are situated. What the Government will do in the matter remains to be seen, but I have good reason to believe that they will submit the surveys made to the Houses when Parliament meets, and throw upon the Legislature the onus of deciding as to what route the line shall take in leaving Ipswich and entering Brisbane.

The public mind is not particularly exercised just now on political questions. The various magisterial benches throughout the colony have been busily engaged in preparing the preliminary rolls for the different electorates, under the new Act. As each new electorate will only return one member, and as the public generally seem to have lent a very vague idea, as yet, as to the scope of the recently-framed statute, there is, to coin a word, a great amount of "befogment" surrounding the question. The gist of the matter is, that before the Elections Act of 1872 had fairly come into operation it was followed by what is popularly known as the "Re-distribution Act," by which the whole of the Queensland electorates were altered and re-arranged. Thus, new constituencies have to be constructed, as it were, out of the old, and it requires no little painstaking on the part of the different Benches to allot to each man his proper electoral district. This has been a particularly onerous task in many of the formerly large electorates, where positive identification was impossible because of the inaccuracy or meagreness of the description given on the old roll. Many names have been left off the lists altogether, from the sheer inability of the magistrates to assign them a place on any particular list; but the result will demonstrate how much the franchise is valued, as every one entitled to a vote in a particular electorate will have the opportunity, if he chooses to take the trouble, to send in his claim prior to the 31st March next, if he should find that his name is not inserted on the list prepared for the electorate for which he is specially qualified. In fact, the two new Acts—coming into operation as they do almost simultaneously—are apt to confuse people, the illiterate especially, and many will, doubtless, lose by accident the privilege of voting which they might fairly claim as a right.

The wreck of the barque Polmaise on Masthead reef—happening as it did, so soon after the stranding of the Young Australia—has given rise to no little comment, but the few homeward-bound vessels which have loaded in Keppel Bay have not been particularly fortunate, though I should be sorry to say that misfortune has arisen from the character of the port. Ten years ago the Ocean Chief—I believe the first homeward-bound vessel that ever attempted to load at the mouth of the Fitzroy, got aground somehow, and got "bogged," and had to sail down to Sydney to repair and refit. The Light Brigade loaded and left the port in proper style last year, but now comes the Polmaise, wrecked with a valuable cargo, fully insured, and at a convenient distance from land. The wreck and cargo appear to have been bought by Mr. Hall, the manager of the A. J. S. Bank, at Rockhampton, for the benefit of the Insurance Companies, but from what I can learn, there must be a long continuance of fair weather to enable the purchasers to recoup themselves for their outlay upon the venture.

The recent strike at the Stanthorpe tin mines does not appear to have operated unfavourably for some of the companies; and the weekly yield of tin continues at about the same average as before. When I say the "weekly yield," I mean the amount sent down by the railway for shipment at this port, or for smelting at the Bulimba Works, on the Brisbane River. But, notwithstanding the cessation of the strike and the excellence of the yield on many of the selections, there is not a little uneasiness on the part of some companies and private individuals as to the tenure upon which they hold their ground. It appears that the Government have reserved, and sold, certain patches of country for which the lessee was entitled to claim compensation under a clause of the Land Act. The claim was made, and as Mr. Marsh (or his agent) could get nothing out of the Government, notice to quit was served upon all selection-holders who occupied ground upon which the so-called improvements had been made. The question is not yet settled, and the result is awaited with no small anxiety, as the interests involved are of no mean importance.

Talking of a mineral district reminds me of some exceedingly rich and beautiful specimens of gold-bearing quartz which have recently been brought down from the Etheridge. One specimen was peculiarly unique, and afforded evidence that geologists may sometimes be at fault. In a piece of conglomerate about the size a man's fist, there were to be found native copper, red oxide, blue and green carbonates, galena, and gold richly interpersed throughout. The great drawback to the adequate development of the Etheridge Fields is the scarcity of water. In time of flood or in the rainy season only can a sufficient supply be obtained for crushing purposes; and this is an unfortunate circumstance, inasmuch as there are new seven machines at work on the field, and the yield per ton continues to prove the richness of the locality. Happily, the floods have subsided in the mining districts of Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and also at Clermont. Flour and other provisions rose to famine prices, and it is only now that the storekeepers are enabled to supply the general demand—the cessation of the rains, and the subsidence of the floods, permitting drays to travel. There is great contention, however, as to which is the proper route for the Mount Perry traffic, and the Maryborough and Bundaberg people are much "exercised" upon the subject. The Bundabergians claim to have a good road, not more than fifty miles in length, by which the crossing of the Burnett—the great bugbear of the road between Maryborough and Mount Perry—is avoided. I have visited Bundaberg, and can speak positively as to the feeling of the principal residents on the point. Some of the mines—such as the Boolboonda, Moolboolaman, Bundaberg, and others, must find it advantageous to send their produce and obtain their supplies by way of Bundaberg, but the people of that place seem to have a strong notion that the Mount Perry traffic ought to come their way too. The worst of it is that, as far as the mine traffic is concerned, Bundaberg is wrongly placed, it being on the south, instead of the north, bank of the river, to which latter side all the ore must necessarily come. From what I can learn, the scheme proposed by Mr. Vickery is growing more and more into favour; but the Bundaberg people are at present speculating upon mere chance, as the gentleman named and his coadjutors have never to my knowledge expressed a decided opinion as to the point on the coast from which his proposed tramway or railway should diverge. It will be time enough for Mr. Vickery to choose the port, however, when the Government agree to give him the grants of land on either side, after the States and Canadian fashion.

The unfortunate immigrants by the German ship Lammershagen are still in quarantine, although it is to be hoped they will be released in a few days. The hardships with which these poor people have had to contend, furnish but a sorry introduction to the country they are to call their "home." Since the old quarantine station at Dunwich (on Stradbroke Island), has been appropriated as a Benevolent Asylum, there have, very fortunately, been few cases of disease on board ship requiring the rigorous enforcement of the quarantine laws. But this case unexpectedly did transpire, and the Government had to do the best they could, under the exigencies of the case. Peel Island (in Moreton Bay) was selected, and off that the ship was moored, the passengers being landed and "housed"—if the term be permissible—under tents, or whatever other shelter they could get, the season, moreover, being exceptionally wet. The latest reports from Peel Island are of a favourable character, but there is no knowing how long the unfortunate "suspects" may stay where they are—the victims of discomfort, and ignorant, probably, of the regulations which compel their detention. If report does not egregiously err, the new arrivals by this vessel have had anything but a cheerful introduction to their new home. No doubt the Government have done the best they could under the circumstances, but, to say the least of it, it was unfortunate that the first experience of Queensland gained by these people should be to "camp out" on an island in drenching rain, huddled together like sheep in an *ovile*.

The proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference have not excited much attention here, probably because previous assemblages of the kind have proved so utterly abortive; but some of the questions which have been under consideration materially affect us. Foremost among them is the matter of the Border duties, the operation of the present regulations being extremely irksome, owing to the configuration of our southern frontier, and the fact that, to reach some of the more southerly of the Queensland tin mines, a patch of New South Wales territory has to be passed through. Our border revenue police costs the country more than double the value of the collections made, and there are few people concerned who do not wish to see the dues swept away altogether. The postal question is also one that affects us, because of the probable resuscitation of the Torres Straits route, which cost the colony so much money to so little purpose, when Queensland tried to establish it, single-handed, some years ago. The topic, however, of all others, in which this colony is most particularly interested, is the laying down of a telegraphic cable from Normanton to Java. Our Government have already offered a guarantee of five per cent. on their own account, and the scheme may yet be entered upon by some British company; but, as it is a matter which materially concerns the other colonies—inasmuch as an alternative line to that of South Australia has been proven necessary, it would be far more satisfactory if concerted action were secured. It is satisfactory to know that uniform intercolonial rates of postage have been agreed upon. It seems so absurd that we should pay just double on Victorian letters to the amount we have to pay to New South Wales, and that the postage should be the same to Melbourne as to London. No colony will lose by the reduction of rates, but each is likely, on the contrary, to prove the gainer. While Mr. Palmer and Mr. Thompson have been absent in Sydney, and Mr. Bramston and Mr. Prior in Tasmania, on their wedding tours, the whole labour of administrating the government has devolved principally on Mr. Walsh (the Minister for Works), the Treasurer (Mr. Bell) having "taken things easy" at the sea-side. The Governor, too, is rusticating at Yandilla, the Messrs. Gore's station on the Downs.

By a proclamation in Saturday's *Gazette*, Parliament—which was prorogued until to-morrow, the 18th—is further prorogued until the 8th of April next, but nobody believes that it will then meet for the dispatch of business. It is commonly thought the session preceding the impending dissolution will be a short one, and that the Government will content themselves with passing the Estimates; but there is the ratification of the proceedings of the Intercolonial Conference to be sought, and other questions of importance will doubtless transpire.

Since writing the paragraph relating to the floods on the Northern Gold-fields, intelligence from Cardwell states that the heaviest floods ever known in the district traversed by the gold escort have prevailed. From the Etheridge we hear that the weather is clearing up, but for some time past the rains have been so incessant as to interfere with the operations of the crushing-machines. In Brisbane we are having, now and then, the true sultry weather which February always brings with it; but on the whole it has been a remarkably cool summer—cooler, save one, than any I have experienced during the last eighteen years.

AMERICAN SOCIETY BY AMERICAN JOURNALISTS.—Respecting the exceptionally disgraceful personalities indulged in during the Presidential contest which has just been decided in the United States, the *Nation* says:—"We gave, two weeks ago, an account of the 'pleasing picture' of American society which some of our metropolitan papers had been presenting to an astonished world during the present canvass. A few touches which we overlooked, or which have been added to it since then, greatly heighten its effect. It appears that the editors of one of our leading journals have been committing theft, or other criminal offences, at the house of a prominent member of the New York bar, who in his turn—in order to recoup his losses, we suppose—has been cheating a great railroad corporation, of which he was a director, out of the sum of 30,000 dollars, although he is a very rich man. The Attorney-General of the State of New York, too, has been bribing the Speaker of the Assembly to procure legislation for the beggarly sum of 1500 dollars, and he did this in complicity with two of the foremost lawyers in America, the partners of the leading American counsel before the Geneva tribunal. The editor of another metropolitan paper, who, it appears is "a professional libeller"—that is, makes a living by slandering people for hire—declares that the President and some prominent members of the United States Senate were probably instrumental in having the office of a hostile newspaper in North Carolina blown up with gunpowder, and we learn on the same authority that the foremost American magazine, the *Atlantic Monthly*, employs as a writer on politics a person who is at once a "witling," a "gosling," and a "cretin," that is, an incurable idiot with a huge tumour growing on the side of his neck. One at least of the editors of the *Evening Post* is a roaring "idiot," and the editor of the *Times* is deterred from discussing the sufferings of emigrants on board ship by his "harrowing recollections" of his own sufferings as a steerage passenger, and the editor of the *Tribune* has "forged" the name of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the purpose of convicting him of gross corruption.

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

THE results of the Intercolonial Conference are variously regarded here, according to the particular bias of individuals—but speaking generally, the Victorian public seem to expect more practical good to flow from this than has yet been realized from any other of the like Conferences. The one leading purpose of the Conference, the establishment of future postal arrangements, has been so far accomplished that the Suez monthly service is looked upon as secure, and of course Victorians are not the less satisfied to find that a majority of the Conference were agreed as to making Melbourne the terminus of the Suez mail steamers. It is evident that this result was only arrived at after a determined and protracted resistance on the part of the New South Wales delegates, but there is nothing in the information before us to indicate that Mr. Parkes made any offer of sending the intended Californian mail steamers on to Melbourne; so that, however selfish the action of the Victorian delegates may be regarded in desiring to detain one set of steamers in this port, that of New South Wales will hardly contrast favourably with it, seeing that Mr. Parkes aimed at securing both. This appears to be the only one of the postal schemes which we can rely on being carried out, because we know that the Imperial Government is as anxious as we are to see it maintained; and it is a pity that it could not be arranged on a basis that would satisfy all parties. As to the other routes, the Conference has done only what the Conference of 1867 did, namely, agree to patronise the Californian and Torres Straits routes, and to ignore that via the Cape of Good Hope. Exception has been taken to the terms made with regard to these other services, because we are left apparently to pay all the expenses of bringing on our mails, such as they may be, from the respective termini of the eastern and northern services, while the cost of distributing the Suez mails to the other colonies from Melbourne is to be a part of the cost of the whole service, and therefore contributed to by Victoria in the largest proportion. It is also contended in disparagement of the services of our delegates that they have assisted to secure separate services for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, while they have gained nothing for Victoria but the mere ideal advantage of making this port the terminus of the Suez steamers. As far, however, as we have yet learned, there seems to be no compulsion upon us to contribute to the Californian service, and nothing can be more equitable than the proposal that in regard to the Torres Straits service the several colonies should contribute in the proportion of the number of letters they dispatch by it. It still remains to be seen, however, whether the Imperial authorities will assent in the realisation of this long-cherished dream of Queensland to have a service of her own.

The omission of any mention of the proposed service by way of the Cape of Good Hope has given dissatisfaction to the few advocates for such a service here, and it is also noted that not a word seems to have been recorded either for or against the revival of assisted immigration.

The dissent of our Ministers from the proposal in favour of a uniform tariff, based on principles of free-trade, has not pleased our mercantile community, although it is obvious enough that neither Mr. Francis nor Mr. Langton could well vote in its favour *under existing circumstances*. Mr. Francis is not a free-trader, and therefore his assent to a resolution couched in the language employed was not to be expected, while Mr. Langton (who, under ordinary circumstances, would be one of the foremost advocates of a Customs Union based on a free-trade tariff) has entered office under a sort of pledge not to seek any legislative interference with the existing Customs Act, which is professedly based on protection principles. The power to enter into reciprocal treaties, which the colonies seek, will probably be at last conceded by the Home Government, for the present unnatural system of treating each other as foreigners cannot be much longer maintained.

Of course, we are all pleased at the arrangement which our delegates have been enabled to come to with Mr. Parkes for the adjustment of the dispute over the Border duties, and for the re-establishment of free and untrammelled commercial intercourse across the Murray. It may, after all, have been for the good of both colonies that the actual collection of duties should have taken place for a twelvemonth, as there will be nothing left to conjecture as to the fairness or otherwise of the bargain; and discontented politicians on either side of the Border will have no such excuse for hostile comment as existed during the former arrangement made by Sir James Martin.

It seems to most of us here rather unfortunate that the Conference did not deal with the question of a subsidy to the Telegraph Companies in a more decided and independent manner. The application to the Home Government to share the cost of the subsidy, will be very likely to meet with an unfavourable reception, as no precedent can be found for it, and the creation of such a precedent will probably be regarded as impolitic. The vast advantages conferred by direct telegraphic communication are not to be overestimated, and we should have been better pleased if the facilities for such communication had been doubled at once by halving the cost, instead of waiting while the aid of Jupiter was being invoked.

Viewed, however, as a whole, we have no reason to complain of the conclusions of the Conference, or of any want of success on the part of our delegates. With the exception of those opposition journals, who can never see a virtue in their opponents, the colony will accord to the gentlemen who have represented us the merit of having conducted our business in a very business-like way, and of having conserved the interests of the colony in those matters which chiefly concern us. The South Australian delegates have succeeded apparently to their hearts' content, and will doubtless obtain the applause of their constituents on their return to Adelaide.

The farewell banquet to our departing Governor Lord Canterbury, comes off on Thursday, and his Excellency will leave the colony by the mail steamer next week. It is pleasant to witness an almost entire unanimity of feeling of the utmost good will towards the Earl and his family, although there will be an absence of any demonstrative enthusiasm. The general feeling is that he has been a good Governor, and that we have done well under his rule, but there has been nothing in that rule to excite any extraordinary display of attachment. Both his Lordship and Lady Canterbury have done their duty to us in all their public and social relations, but they have not thrown themselves with any great degree of heartiness into our benevolent or religious enterprises, and have not, therefore, won any very ardent likings any more than they have provoked the dislikings of any class amongst us. The dinner will, no doubt, be well attended by loyal citizens, but you will probably have heard before this can appear in type that the company was not quite so numerous as was expected, nor the enthusiasm quite so fervid, although there will doubtless be a good company, and the ladies will muster strong in the balconies of our City Hall to witness the feeding of their lords on the floor below.

As an indication of the efforts now being made to render the colony less dependent upon our neighbours for the supply of coal, I may mention that in the daily journals of the 13th instant appeared notices of three several incidents, all having a bearing on this one important matter. The "Kilcunda Coal Company" were in Judge's-chambers on a motion preliminary to the trial of an issue between themselves and a landowner, through whose estate they are constructing a tramway for the conveyance of coal from their mine to a convenient shipping place. The "Victoria Coal Company," whose past operations had proved abortive for want (as the promoters tell us) of access to a shipping place, had been holding a meeting with a view to the reconstruction of the company on an extended basis. They talk of getting the Mayor of Melbourne to call a public meeting in order that the undertaking may be put before the Melbourne people as a great national question, but this is scarcely the way to deal with a commercial speculation. The Victorian Company has already passed through some unsuccessful stages in which it relied too much on patriotism, and if it ever achieves a satisfactory result it must be by an appeal to the citizens of Melbourne, for their country's sake, to come in and share the burden of the company's past losses. A coalviewer testifies to the fact that beneath the 960 acres occupied by the company there are three million tons of coal, and that the only drawback is the want of a tramway to a port of shipment, and this the company intend asking the Government to provide, which it is not likely to do, seeing that the Kilcunda people are doing it for themselves. The third incident to which I referred was the visit which our Minister of Mines and his secretary, Mr. Brough Smythe (a good geologist), had just paid to the Cape Otway coast, for the purpose of examining the indications of coal there. The weather was very unpropitious, but the explorers seem to be satisfied with the slight inspection they were enabled to make, and think there is quite enough to justify the formation of a company to prospect the district.

Vinegrowing has proved but a sorry venture on the whole in Victoria. Even on the Murray where the conditions of soil and climate are most in its favour, it cannot be said to pay. In some of the districts within a hundred miles of Melbourne, where large vineyards and fruit gardens have been established at a great cost and after years of toil and labour these properties are now to be had at prices ridiculously disproportioned to the expenditure upon them. The vinegrowers have, however, of late exhibited an intelligent appreciation of their position, and the influence which their associations throughout the colony are enabled to exercise is widened by the consideration which they have obtained from the Government. It is intended to amend the existing Distillation Act, by relaxing its provisions in favour of the vigneron, and in order that their wishes may receive every attention, a circular has just been sent round to all the Vinegrowers Associations throughout the colony, asking for an expression of opinion as to the operation of the existing Act, and for suggestions as to any amendments which the members may deem necessary in order to adapt the Act to the present requirements of the vinegrowing interest.

The duties performed by Select Committees during the sittings of Parliament have to be done by Royal Commissions during the recess, and these Commissions often furnish the Ministry of the day with the means of humouring the whims or flattering the vanity of members, who are estimated solely according to voting power. Upon every Royal Commission we see names whose presence can only be accounted for on this principle. We have a commission just now at work which is distinguishing itself in one particular—namely, its wondrous activity. Why a month's work should be compressed into a fortnight does not appear, but the chairman of the commission—a dashing Ballarat man—knows the value of time, and he seems to have had the control of the commission's movements. The object is to collect evidence from the boroughs and shires as to the present working of our local Government Acts and Railways, and relays of horses have been put under tribute to accomplish this in the shortest possible time, and ubiquity has been well nigh proved to be possible, for witnesses have been taken and evidence recorded by the Government shorthand writer scores of miles apart, with intervals of a few hours only. The metropolitan boroughs were taken on Monday in last week, and the whole Western district was scoured by this flying commission during the rest of the week, and the same rapid acts of horsemanship are being performed in the north during this week. At present we have one Act for shires and another for boroughs, many of the sections being identical in both. Numerous practical defects in the powers for borrowing, for levying special rates, and other matters have been discovered, which it is sought to remedy, and the State assistance upon which these local bodies have hitherto been accustomed to lean is thought to be no longer necessary or politic. Hence consolidation, simplification, and to some extent reconstruction of the local Government Acts are considered necessary, and seven or eight members of Parliament are rushing about in this apparently frantic manner to ascertain how the improvements may be best accomplished. Their deliberations on the evidence collected will require to be more calmly conducted, and their recommendations more naturally considered, or their report will go the way of most reports, and the result of all will be a couple of dashing excursions by a few M.P.s—*et prœterea nihil*.

THE LAND.

(*From the Sydney Mail, February* 22.)

MR. BAWDEN has succeeded in his motion. The ASSEMBLY HAS VOTED £3000 IN AID OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. There were some words on the occasion, Mr. Parkes heading the opposition, on the ground that Government is not justified in class legislation, and that if the agriculturists are helped, other branches of the industrial legion will have as good a claim. Messrs. Forster, Stewart, Macintosh, and Garrett played a variation on the theme upon the same string, but did not succeed in their charming. Mr. Parkes said that assent to the resolution was laying down an entirely new principle—the extension of Government support to various movements which should be supported by private effort. This principle, however, cannot be said to be new. It may be new in this colony to subsidize agricultural societies, but it is not elsewhere new. For instance, in Prussia, Austria, France, it is a principle very well understood and resorted to with admirable effect. The British Government recognize it in India, where the voluntary principle is weak, and the people are indifferent to progress, and will doubtless continue it so long as it appears good. The American Government at one time gave aid to the Agricultural Societies. Now direct support is discontinued, and instead a large sum of money is annually expended to support the Agricultural Department, which is furnished with a Minister, Secretary, nurseries, museum, a printing press and journal, all exclusively devoted to the service of the agricultural section of the industrial family; and this is esteemed such good policy that the example is being followed in Victoria; and in England they are preparing to follow in the same direction. In Great Britain, the agricultural societies having invariably been supported by the great territorial magnates, the Government has seen no need to lend them assistance. The work they were induced to undertake from motives of interest and pride, was left to them, and they have done it well. Not so entirely well, however, as to satisfy all parties; for the nation, finding itself compelled to spend from six to eight millions of money every year in the purchase of foreign wheat, which might be produced at home, complain that the land is not half farmed, and that it will be well for the Government to see to the better training of those who are entrusted with its use. What will Messrs. Parkes and Forster say to this? The difference between the agriculturist and the mechanic, as pointed out in the *Herald*, is this, that the former is intrusted with the public estate, and therefore stands in a direct relationship with everybody who claims a stake in that property. It is to the interest of every one of these persons that the land so occupied should be employed to the best advantage. To the farmer, in certain circumstances, this may be a matter of indifference; he may be content with much less than the maximum produce. In this case the Government may find, on behalf of the people, that they have another duty to perform besides selling or letting the public lands, which is to secure that proper use is made of it. This may be done by means of direct and indirect teaching; in the one case agricultural schools and colleges are established, and knowledge is gratuitously distributed from the Government printing press; in the other, the principle of association amongst farmers for their own improvement is encouraged. If it could be shown that the progress of the colony by the establishment of schools to provide better technical training in all branches of industry would be very much quickened, we know of no rule to restrain the Government from undertaking such a work. We have the example of England in the matter of Design. Why are Schools of Design there subsidized? Simply for the purpose of enabling those manufactures and arts to which designs imparts additional value, to maintain a premier position in the markets of the world, where they were in danger of being beaten. What is this but class legislation? And when Mr. Parkes talks of impartiality, does he forget that he has asked the consent of Parliament to the establishment of a Mining Department, and for what? For the purpose of enabling those who embark in this field of industry to do the best for themselves and the community they can—it is to economise capital and labour, skill and industry. The object, in our opinion, is admirable, and we hope to see it carried out. But it is class legislation. Messrs. Stewart and Forster would both tell us that butchers and bakers might be subsidized on the same grounds. All that we can say to them is, that they are perfectly welcome to think so.

For our own part we would rather see the establishment of a good practical far-seeing department of agriculture than grants given to agricultural societies. But, inasmuch as no Government, during the last ten years, has seen its way to the establishment of the one, we are fain to welcome the other, and we doubt not that a good deal of life will be imparted into the provincial societies in their efforts to establish a claim to a substantial share of the grant.

As to the Central Society she can well afford to look calmly upon the ill-considered words of those who know nothing about her operations. Her course has been one of great benefit to the colony, and, whether aided by the Government or not, will doubtless continue to exist. It is entirely a mistake to suppose that this society is merely for exhibition, as Mr. Stewart would like persons to think. An annual show of agricultural products is doubtless amongst the prominent objects. The share of the space occupied in Prince Alfred Park is accorded to other branches of industry for the purpose of increasing the public interest in the Exhibition, and making a financial success out of what otherwise might prove a loss. The object with which the society started was to hold these mixed exhibitions for a time, until it was in funds and could afford to confine itself to its own proper sphere. This plan was devised for the express purpose of rendering the society independent of Government support; and though that amount of success has not attended the plan which was expected of it, the Society, thanks to it, is in a position it never could have attained by other means. It is true that the Exhibitions have cost almost as much as they have realised; but no one can deny at the same time the great benefit they have been to the class specially concerned. It was hoped that funds would have been derived from this source sufficient to enable the Society to work for the advancement of agriculture in other directions. Educationally and experimentally, much might have been done, all of which is held in abeyance until such time as the means are forthcoming.

Whatever is received by the Society as its share of the sum voted will be expended in the extension of its usefulness.

The manner in which mechanics' institutions were used as an element in the debate over this vote shows what an amount of misconception prevails, and how incompetent many of the speakers are to deal with the plainest questions. These mechanics' institutions and schools of art are for all—just as much as the Public schools. In supporting them the Government shows no partiality to a class, but a suitable regard for the public good, provided they are under inspection and kept in an efficient state.

It will be seen from our notice list for Agricultural societies that the KIAMA SOCIETY gathers her members about her on next Wednesday and Thursday. The district is an important one, and should support a thriving society. Mr. Willis the new Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in Victoria, in reporting to his Chief, of the state of one district which he visits, points out to him that before its resources can be developed a railway must be made. The same thing might be said of the Illawarra district. This is the one thing it wants, and though agricultural societies are not for political purposes, they may do well to lend a shoulder to such works as will place their members in an improved condition. Could not a coalition between the coal owners and the agriculturists effect the object?

We are reminded of a very important view of the AUSTRALIAN HORSE QUESTION which appeared a few days since in the *Herald*. A correspondent "M. M. M.," who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, blows a note of alarm, out of which our horse-breeders can get some comfort if they are sharp. Notwithstanding the pacific announcements of Lord Granville, he points to the attitude and designs of Russia, and indicates his belief that India will be the field of a great struggle—the greatest that has been witnessed in modern times—between Russia and England.

In this event the demand for horses will be great and sudden. England could not supply the demand, even if the cost and loss incurred in transport stood not in the way of depending upon her home resources. The indigenous English horse, says "M. M. M.," is scarce and valueless. The Indian stud horse is a failure; the Arab is too slight and expensive. Persia's supplies would be seized upon by Russia, and England would have nothing but the Cape and Australian sources to depend upon. The Cape can furnish but a paucity of the number wanted in such need. The demand would have to be satisfied mainly in Australia; and how do we stand for this business? These views of the designs of Russia may or may not be correct, but in any case the advice arising out of them is worth attention; for if a war market for such horses as "M. M. M." thinks should be bred is not found in India, a peace market will be. He says:—

> Granting the truthfulness of these views, our stud-masters should look to the state of their breeding establishments without loss of time. All worthless animals should be culled and destroyed, the feed reserved only for those likely to be marketable, and prompt and intelligent care bestowed upon bringing forward a race possessing the qualifications of gunners and troopers. The kind of horse most likely to please the Indian eye is one easily raised in our favoured country, light, strong, swift, hardy, and of high courage, compact in form, with broad and flat legs, and not exceeding 15 hands 1 inch. In paying the requisite attention to these matters, the breeders of the Australian horse will have the double satisfaction of prosecuting a patriotic purpose, and of hugely benefiting their own prospects.

It is worth observing that within a very days of the appearance of this letter, there appeared in the telegraphic news from Melbourne a line to the effect that an order for 1000 horses had been received from India for the Army. "M. M. M." says they will want 5000. Does not this look like a timely order for the first batch?

If the USE OF LIME is not understood in the field, it seems to be in the sugar-boiling house. The sugar-makers have a mode of detecting the produce of lime-manured soil from the other. The juice clarifies readily and yields well. The *Queenslander* truly says, and from considerable experience:—"The liquor from cane grown on soil deficient in lime is dirtier and more difficult to manufacture than the other, and in many cases as much lime has to be used in the clarifier to make a clear liquor as would, where it is deficient in the soil, answer as a manure in the first place." As for the soil, what is the cry could it be heard? Lime, lime, lime. This voice is expressed forcibly enough in the statistics from the old sugar-growing countries. The analyses in the sugar cane are substantial proof of the fact. Nothing can be better attested. The remedy applied is bone-dust or such manures as contain lime in large quantities. When lime is deficient, the growth of the cane is slow and stinted as compared with cane grown amongst abundance of this element. Queensland experience, as far as it goes, is decidedly on the side of the use of lime, and so is that of New South Wales. Bone-dust, although scarcely known on our soils, is used to the north of the Tweed, and found to obviate the use of lime in clarification, and to the production of a finer sugar. The majority of our sugar growers here we know are totally averse from the use of any sort of manure. In their opinion, soil is soil, and rich alluvial land can't help but grow good cane, and good stout cane must contain plenty of sugar-making juice. When asked if they have employed manure—that is to say, lime in this case, the common reply is—"No, and never will." It would be wise even in those who are most positive in their rejection of manures as unnecessary to make a little experiment. Wiser men than they have found themselves wrong before now.

Facts are ever welcome. The *Queenslander* publishes the experience of a WHEAT GROWER ON THE DARLING DOWNS, as a proof that wheat may be grown there with profit. Nineteen acres it appears were sown. The ploughing, sowing, &c., cost 30s. an acre, the seed (one bushel per acre) at 5s. 6d. per acre; the reaping, carting, and stocking, 30s. an acre; the thrashing 4½d. per bushel (£30), and the carriage to market £8. The debtor account amounted to £99 19s. The sale of 800 bushels at 5s. 6d. per bushel realized £220. The profit, therefore, was £120 1s., or £6 6s. 4d. an acre. The writer says that the crop was not an exceptional one. The land (a black loam) was ploughed during the middle of February, six inches deep, the seed sown in March; the crop ripe in the first week in December.

The THISTLES seem to be aware that there is no Thistle Bill. Where does not one see them rank and luxuriant as one rides about the country. The down is floating in its own free way in the air, and being transported from field to field, and county to county. There is more mischief being done in one season than can be eradicated in five. The law is being put in force at Ballarat. Convictions against farmers who comply not with the Act are reported. It seems sharp work to be called upon to pay £5 each for the privilege of growing these fine plants. But men who can afford to grow thistles must be rich enough to pay for the pleasure. It is said by the *Ballarat Star* of one gentleman that, after getting clear of the Court that he revealed his experience to his friends, from which it appeared that it will take him fully three months to clear his 500 acres of thistles. For the overrun of thistles on the farms at Tourello Mr. M'Cullough attributes to the negligence on the part of the Talbotshire Council, as on the boundary alone between that shire and Ballaratshire there is such a forest of them that a farmer locating in Tourello cannot with all his endeavours keep his land clean. It has been suggested that when the Thistle Act comes before Parliament for amendment, that a clause should be introduced giving power to one shire to sue a neighbouring shire for damages caused by neglect in not complying with the statute. This may be a hint to the Council referred to for its future behaviour, and a costly one too, if as in the opinion of Mr. M'Cullough it would absorb a year's revenue to eradicate thistles from Talbotshire.

The arguments adduced in these columns again and again in favour of SHEEP FEEDING ON TILLAGE FARMS receive strong confirmation from Mr. Martin, of Ballarat, who furnished the following interesting particulars to the members of the Ballarat Club:—

> We will commence with 300 nearly pure long-wool ewes. I say long-wool, because wool should be our first object, meat the next. These could be purchased in November at 30s. each; one high-quality long-wool ram would cost £20; total outlay for sheep £500. Sixty acres of grass and forty acres of herbage would feed these and their lambs to the highest perfection, and, with judicious management, would feed the lambs until they were sixteen months old, and weighing 70 lbs. of mutton. The sheep should be carefully folded every night in a small yard, which should be removed every day upon the tillage land. By so doing a fine patch of land would be highly manured, at the least cost, which would grow double quantities of fodder, and from which could be removed two crops a year. For the grain crops the farmer would purchase artificial manures, which, at least, would have the advantage of being free from weeds. But in any case it would not be right to use the sheep as fertilisers of the corn land. They have had the poorest part of the farm, and their province is to restore that, and it would be better for them, the grass, and the farm, to allow the work to continue until the rye-grass in one of the paddocks had become thin, and the native grasses thick. Then it should be broken up for corn, which would answer admirably, as the grass land had been highly manured; after one crop of corn the land should be laid down again with grass. Grass should be the rule, corn the exception. The ewes could be put to the ram in March, but to economise his power it would be necessary to employ a teaser, provided with an apron, well raddled. When a ewe has proved in flower, remove her to the stud ram to be served but once. If the ram is judiciously fed, the whole of the ewes may be served, and a large percentage of lambs secured. The rutting season over, the teaser should be cut, which would effectually prevent mischief, and turned with the killing sheep into the ram paddock until fat. The best condition for the ewes to be in to produce large fat lambs is very important; they ought not to be fat, but so that you could just feel their ribs; the lambs would then be strong and healthy, and should be kept fat and growing until sold to the butcher, for whom they would be ready in twelve or eighteen months. The first year's return would be merely the wool from the grown sheep, which probably would yield £150. But the second year there would be 150 fat hogget wethers at 20s. each, their wool 20s. each, 150 hogget ewes' wool at 15s. each, 300 aged ewes' wool at 10s. each, and 150 large-framed fat ewes drafted from the breeding sheep for faulty fleeces; these amounts would reach the very respectable total of £700. If the sheep were pure and of the most fashionable blood a very much larger return could be made. However, £700 a year is not such a bad thing to come off a hundred acres of land, which would be improving in fertility and beauty every day; the farmer would be so delighted with his broad woolly ewes, with his dark rich shining grass, and his beautiful spreading trees, that he would extend his pasture by sowing lucern for summer, prairie grass and meadow fox-tail for winter, and the continually-recurring increase of wool and mutton would generate a spirit of satisfaction and contentment hitherto unknown. The demand for corn and hay is limited by local consumption, but the demand for wool, meat, and tallow is unlimited, and calls forth severe competition. Gentlemen, by such means as these the worn-out farms may be surrounded, sheltered, and shadowed by the most beautiful variety of trees, and the land made to yield in profusion every plant known, valued or admired; fertility, richness, and plenty would be spread around, and the exhausted farm would become a luxuriant home, where a handsome living could be made in the midst of pleasure.

SEA SICKNESS, ITS CAUSE, AND PROPOSED REMEDY.—Those unfortunate persons who suffer martyrdom on every occasion of taking a sea voyage (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) will probably experience a slight sensation of pride on reading the letter in which "Mechanicus" criticises Mr. Bessemer's new channel boat. It invests sea-sickness with something of the dignity of which it stands so sadly in need to learn that it is the result of the combined operation of no fewer than six different movements:—The "athwart-ship pendulous," the "fore-and-aft pendulous," the "onward," the "lateral," the "vertical," and the "vibratory." Against, however, the increased sense of self-importance which the "bad sailor" may derive from this hitherto unsuspected complexity in the causes of his sufferings must be set the profound disappointment with which he will learn that the new invention will be, in the opinion of "Mechanicus," powerless against four, at least, of these nauseating movements. At the recent experiments Mr. Bessemer's model was only subjected to movements of the "pendulous" kind, and there is, in the opinion of this critic, no reason to think that it will be of any avail against those of the other descriptions above enumerated. In particular, it will not check that which is described as being "the most appalling to the sufferers," the vertical movement—that "sense of sinking into an abyss connected with its reciprocal lifting action, the whole of which is certainly independent of the pendulous motion, and occurs occasionally when the latter is inoperative." It is to be feared that the experience of the sea-sick passenger accords only too fully with the estimate here given of the character and effects of this particular incident of travel. It is only at those moments when the deck of the vessel suddenly retires beneath the sufferer that he begins to realize the full horrors of his situation. No mechanical contrivance will be satisfactory which does not provide against these distressing symptoms; and unless Mr. Bessemer's new Channel boat fulfils this condition, it will only serve to embitter the agonies of physical nausea with the heart-sickness of deferred hope.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BEYERS AND HOLTERMANN'S, KROHMANN'S, CARROLL AND BEARD'S, and OTHER DIVIDEND-BEARING STOCK.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—All Scrip sold through our Office, and bearing our Stamp, must be transferred before the Closing of the Books, as we will not hold ourselves responsible for the collection of the Dividends.
THOMPSON, BROS., and CO.

AUSTRALIAN MINING AND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Offices—8 and 9, Lime-street Square, London, E.C.
Proprietors of Mining Properties, Stocks, &c., requiring information regarding the transmission of the same to Europe are requested to communicate with the Agents for New South Wales.
Messrs. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Sydney.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A Branch of this Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at Moruya, in this colony, for the conduct of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Sydney, 10th February, 1873.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at MACKAY, in the colony of Queensland, for the transaction of all usual Banking business.
FRED. N. BURT, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 9th December, 1872.

NOTICE.—ARRANGEMENTS are made towards forming, and registering under the provisions of the "Mining Partnerships Limited Liability Act 1861," a COMPANY for the purpose of obtaining GOLD by Quartz Mining and Crushing, in the locality of RED HILL and HAYES' FLAT, TAMBAROORA.
The intended point of operation is a ten acre area of land, leased from the Government, south of, and adjacent to the TAMBAROORA AND SYDNEY AMALGAMATED COMPANY. It is known that this company's ground is intersected by WHITE'S REEF, 2 feet wide, averaging, although with imperfect appliances, 4 oz. of gold to the ton; and it is found that the "ten-acre area," now under notice, is traversed, in its entire length of 960 feet, by the same reef, which runs parallel, in close proximity, with the AJAX and ROSE OF DENMARK lines. It is also known that, for the working of WHITE'S, the company have since COMPLETED their plant, one 30 horse-power, two 10 horse-power engines; and that they have struck this gold-teeming reef at the comparatively shallow depth of 50 feet. And it is also found, after scientific examination, that the "ten-acre lease" is similar in its character to the company's ground—"so very soft that no blasting will be necessary;" and the company's steam engine, 15-head stampers, being within a distance of 200 yards, no crushing battery for the exclusive working of the "lease" will be required. No necessity for PROSPECTING—the main expenses are the erection of a winding engine, and the sinking of a shaft, when the mine becomes amply remunerative, for the gold is abundantly there.
Mr. Matthew Blomfield, a practical engineer, well and favourably known throughout the district, will undertake the duties of "mining manager and engineer," and will himself put up the engine. He has extensively tested the field of intended operations, and reports "that it is a certain dividend-paying concern;" that "the ground is rich in gold down to 50 feet (the present sinking), with the probability of its being VERY RICH at lower depths, to one and two hundred feet." He "undertakes to have payable gold within ten weeks from the time of starting the work." Mr. Blomfield is at present erecting the winding-engine over the T. and S. Company's shaft No. 2, where, he states, "splendid gold has been struck."
As the management and working of the lease will thus be conducted on the most economical scale, the capital proposed is moderate, nominally £4000, four thousand pounds sterling—in 8000 (eight thousand) shares of ten shillings each. An ADVANCE of two shillings and sixpence on each share, to be guaranteed when APPLICATION is made; and the balance is to be paid as actually required, in calls not exceeding one shilling a share, within intervals of one month. When a subscription of from £900 to £1000 is ASCERTAINED, a general meeting of subscribers will be called; a "manager," in terms of the Act, will be appointed; two ADVISERS will, perhaps, be selected, the name will be fixed, and the "Company" will be declared as "formed," according to law. The NAMES of self-styled "influential" personages will not be purchased by the gratuitous distribution of the Company's scrip. No cash bonus for mere honorary service will be bestowed. Neither "PROVISIONAL director" nor "trustee" shall pocket the Company's COINED gold without any care, or expense, or responsibility as to the previous finding and working of the NATURAL metal. Dividends will be payable on all shares alike.
The designation to be assigned to this undertaking may be, perhaps, expressive of its original design—"THE WORKMAN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY."
The original letters of the lessee and mining manager, and a lithographed plan of the lease, the adjoining leases, and the surrounding country, may be inspected at the Chambers of
HENRY LANE,
(Late Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade),
Land and General Commission Agent, and Stock, Share, and Mining Broker.
Chambers, 352, George-street.
Sydney, February 20, 1873.

REDUCTION IN FIRE RATES.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Capital, £100,000.
Only Society in the colony in which Insurers, without liability, participate equally with shareholders in the annual division of profits.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
FIRE INSURANCES promptly effected, at lowest rates.
Offices, 235, Pitt-street.
JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.

BEYERS AND HOLTERMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th February instant, preparatory to declaration of dividend.
By order of the Board,
G. A. RUSSELL, Manager.
Sydney, 21st February, 1873.

LORD SHAFTESBURY GOLD MINING CO., GUNDAGAI.
Shareholders are informed that the SCRIP is now ready for issue, and can be had on signing the Deed of Settlement at the Company's Office, 80, King-street.
By order of the Board.
HENRY FAIRFAX,
Legal Manager.

KROHMANN'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, preparatory to declaration of dividend.
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 20th February, 1873.

CARROLL AND BEARD'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, preparatory to declaration of Dividend.
G. A. RUSSELL,
Manager.
Sydney, 20th February, 1873.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.
THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY is prepared to Lend Money on mortgage of approved freehold security, repayable in conformity with the following
TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100, with interest.

How payable.	In 3 years.	In 5 years.	In 7 years.
Monthly ..	£3 1 9	£1 19 7	£1 10 2
Quarterly ..	9 6 3	5 19 5	4 10 11
Half-yearly ..	18 15 4	12 0 6	9 3 2

N.B.—Proposals for advances on ordinary fixed mortgage will also receive special consideration.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
7-11-71. General Secretary.

£8000 IN SUMS to LEND at 6 per cent. N. D. STENHOUSE, Hunter-street.

EQUITABLE LOAN COMPANY.—MONEY to LEND from £5 to £1000. 111, Elizabeth-st. North.

WANTED, 1000 Peelwood Copper. Little and Pile, 62, Margaret-street.

H. CLULOW, Stock and Share Broker, 179, Pitt-st., has for Sale, Beyers and Holtermans
Dayspringe
Hickson, Creighton, and Beards
Hustlers Pups and Band and Albions.
And WANTS—Carroll Beards and Hermanns.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of £300 and £500, and up to £10,000, on city and suburban freehold security, at 7 per cent. DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, 75, Elizabeth-street.

TO PRACTICAL MINERS AND INVESTORS.—The holder of shares in about 1000 acres of Mineral Land in New England, being occupied by other engagements, offers half his INTEREST (as distributed over about twelve private mines), for a nominal figure, to any person willing to travel and undertake the management of the whole interest. Principals only need apply to J. F. BURNS, Lloyd's-chambers.

CAPITALISTS supplied with Bank and other Shares, Debentures, &c. W. BARTON, 7, Gresham-street.

MONEY. NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY.
Capital, £50,000. Offices—51, Hunter-street.
The Directors of this Company negotiate monetary and financial business of every description.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can also be procured for any period, and renewals arranged for if required.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, life assurance policies, or any other tangible security.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
All transactions held strictly confidential.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Every facility given to borrowers, and advances made within a few hours after application, if approved of.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.
EDGAR RAY, Manager.

MONEY. MERCANTILE LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPY.
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.
The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
SUMS OF £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.
BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).
MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
LOANS can be obtained for any period, and RENEWALS arranged for if required.
ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for SALE the undermentioned Stocks:—
New South Wales Government Debentures
Bank of New South Wales
Commercial Bank
Union ditto
City ditto
Bank of New Zealand
National Bank of Queensland
Australasian Steam Navigation Co.
Gas Co.
New South Wales Shale and Oil
Krohmanns G. M. Co.
Beyers and Holtermans ditto
Carroll and Beards ditto
Rapps ditto
Peak Downs Copper.
SMYTH and PEEBLES,
32, Hunter-street.

COMMERCIAL BANK SHARES for SALE. J. S. GORDON, Stock and Share Broker, 154, Pitt-st.

MARCOLINI and Solferino Gold Co.'s SHARES for SALE, cheap. J. S. GORDON, 154, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Bald Hill, City of Sydney, Tuena, Shale and Oil, Bank of New South Wales, Commercial Bank, and other Shares.
Also, City of Sydney Debentures.
CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, 69, Pitt-street.

SOUL AND SON,
Mineral Land Agents,
and
General Brokers,
80, King-street.
Shares and Stock bought and sold.

J. W. WATKIN, 43, Pitt-street, has for SALE—
Queensland National Bank
Peak Downs COPPER
Normanby ditto
Grenfell Consols GOLD, Monte Christo
Beyers and Holtermanns, Daysprings.

KROHMANNS.—JAMES PRINGLE, Broker, 155, Pitt-street, is a Buyer at 64s, and Seller at 65s.
City of Sydney — Beyers and Holtermanns
1000 Dayspringe — 100 Belle of Wattle Flat
Williams, Engels — Hickson C. and Beards
Monte Christo, Rapps — Grenfell Consols.

MONTE Christo, City of Sydney, G.; N. Cowflat, C., for Sale. Wanted, Normanby, C. Campbell, Bk.-ch.

CALLS ON SHARES.

BENEDICK GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL has been made of one shilling per share on the Contributing Stock of the Company, payable at the Company's Offices, 326, George-street, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, 25th February instant.
By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL BROTHERS,
Managers.
Sydney, 8th February, 1873.

NOTICE. — Shareholders in the KROHMANN and GROSBERND AMALGAMATED GOLD MINING COMPANY, Piper's Creek, Wattle Flat, are requested to send at once their ARREARS; if not, their shares will be sold, according to the Company's agreement.
A. GROSBERND, Manager.
Wattle Flat, February 20, 1873.

SUCCESS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited.)
NOTICE.—A CALL of One Shilling per share has been made on the new issue, and Shareholders are particularly requested to pay same at once to H. CLULOW, Manager.
Mort's-buildings, 179, Pitt-street, 19th February, 1873.

MARYLAND TIN MINING CO.—NOTICE.—A CALL (the 3rd) of One Shilling per share has this day been made due, and payable at the Company's Offices, Pitt-street, on or before THURSDAY, the 27th instant.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Legal Manager.
Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

RESEARCH GOLD M. CO., HILL END.
A CALL of £1 10s per share was due on the 22nd instant, and is payable at the Office of the Company, 359, George-street, Sydney.
THO. F. JACKSON,
Secretary.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

A FORTUNE.—TO PUBLICANS.—One of the best money-making public-houses in the City for SALE. Accident, cause of proprietor leaving. Apply, at once, to ANDREW ALLAN, 27, Park-street.

AN old-established Fruit and Greengrocery BUSINESS for SALE, with goodwill, stock-in-trade, horse, cart, and harness; is a first-class stand. Apply PIERCE, Agent, William-street.

COUNTRY STORE for SALE, situated in a northern coast district, having direct steam communication with Sydney. Trade well established. Stock, about £800, may be reduced if required. Lease of premises secured. A good investment to small capitalists desirous of securing a sure return. Open for offers until the 25th. Apply to Messrs. JOHN FRASER and CO., York-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class well-established MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with large wholesale trade, and no opposition; profits first-class. Apply Fortune, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY BUSINESS, with fixtures and counter. Apply corner King and Kent sts.

FOR SALE, best position in Sydney, Butchering Business, with machines, &c. O. W. BREDEN, Geo.-st.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned are always in receipt of regular supplies of FLOUR, from the mills of
Messrs. JOHN HART and CO.
W. DUFFIELD and CO.
JOHN DUNN and CO.
W. MAGAREY and CO.,
As well as many of the leading country brands, and in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLDS, and SECONDS.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

RICE.—Patna rice, ex James Service, from Calcutta. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

GOLDEN SYRUP, GOLDEN SYRUP.
EXTRA SUPERIOR TREACLE
supplied from house to house,
ONLY
TWOPENCE PER POUND.

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EXTRA SUPERIOR TREACLE
supplied from house to house,
ONLY
TWOPENCE PER POUND.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOUR.
On SALE, the cargo, ex Servia Thayer, comprising;
2500 half-sacks, 5681 quarter-sacks } Golden Age Mills.
2000 half-sacks, 2390 quarter-sacks } National Mills.
Extra superfine quality, as per Inspector's certificate.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, best brands, on SALE, by GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., 362, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and BRAN on SALE. Superfine, Households, and Seconds; Hart's, Butterworth's, and Clark's brands.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

EARLY ROSE POTATO, 1s per lb. ANDERSON, HALL, and CO., Seedsmen, Pitt-street.

POTATOES, Flour, and Staves, on SALE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BUGGIES of all descriptions, Express Waggons, Phaetons, &c. T. MOORE, S. H. Rd., opp. Court-house.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 64, Hunter-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

EXPRESS Waggon, with break, carries 15 cwt. Price £12. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

NEW Pack Saddles, complete, with Bridles, only 40s. each. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-street.

PAIR Capital Buggy COBS, 6 years old, 15½ hands, in good condition, 20 guineas. Double-seated Buggy, £20. Single ditto, £15. GIBSON'S New Repository, 64, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, 2 Pairs of handsome Carriage HORSES, greys and brown. Apply KISS, Bazaar, Pitt-street.

BAY first-class Buggy Horse, £15; black fast Buggy Horse, £12. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

CHESNUT Buggy and Saddle Horse, £12; spring-cart Horse, £8; Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, £5. KNIGHT.

NEW Express Waggon, £30; Dogcart Buggy and Harness, £32; 4-wheel hooded Dogcart, £22. Knight.

STYLISH new double-seat Buggy and new Harness, £42; new Buggy Sociable, £45. KNIGHT.

NEW Side Saddles, £4 10s; new Buggy Harness, £4; Double Waggon Harness, £10. KNIGHT.

FOR SALE, a fine HORSE, 7 years old, at the City Livery Stables. Any trial.

FOR SALE, the prettiest Buggy MARE in Sydney; any trial. City Livery Stables, George-street.

LEMAIRE'S CITY LIVERY and BAIT STABLES. Good feed; low charges. 498, George-street.

FOR SALE, a roan HORSE; trial in harness. Price £4. GEORGE BARR, 611, George-street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Queen's PHAETON, with all the latest improvements. 434, George-st.

FOR SALE, quiet Saddle and Buggy HORSE, suitable for M.D., 528, George-street.

WANTED, a HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, cheap. J. C., HERALD Office.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

PRIVATE SALE. — 1000 Store CATTLE, mixed sexes, from 1 year old to aged.
Apply to JOHN A. TURNER.

PRIME STORE CATTLE.
For SALE, at Ban Ban, Burnett District, Queensland, delivery in March,
900 BULLOCKS, 2 years up to 6
100 Speyed COWS, 3 years up to 6.
Apply at the Station; or to
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
BYRON PLAINS AND WATERLOO.
MORT and CO. have had the above very valuable and highly improved Stations placed in their hands for private sale.
With BYRON PLAINS will be sold 13,000 Acres Purchased Land; about 20,000 Sheep; 400 (more or less) Cattle; and 150 Horses.
With WATERLOO will be sold 5060 Acres Purchased Land, and about 20,000 Sheep; 100 (more or less) Cattle, and say 40 Horses.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.,
Phillip-street, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, splendid STATION, 10 miles frontage to Lachlan River; 12,000 prime young sheep. First-class Station, with 2500 head of cattle; Bogan, fenced in. 500 head Fat Cattle.
SUTTOR, CLEMENTS, and CO., Post Office-buildings, Bathurst; 763, George-street, Sydney.

THOROUGHBRED Young Durham BULL, for SALE, out of a "Duchess" cow. GIBSON, 64, Hunter-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses. Horses.

BUTLER and INGLIS have received instructions from Messrs. C. and H. Dunn, of the Oaks, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, at half-past 2 o'clock,
(20) Twenty first-class heavy draught horses, broken and unbroken; also, a few really good hacks.
The attention of buyers is requested to the above, as they will be found a very superior lot of quiet horses, and in good condition.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fresh Country Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. R. Johnston to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A very handsome chestnut gelding, 6 years, 16.2, thoroughly broken to all kinds of harness.

Fresh Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
2 bay horses, broken to saddle and harness.

WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.
At MOSS VALE.
150 HEAD SUPERIOR STORE CATTLE,
comprising
50 Head Well-bred BULLOCKS and COWS
100 STEERS, HEIFERS, and YOUNG CATTLE.

FINLAY and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Milligan to sell by auction, at Mr. Larkins's Yards, Moss Vale, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,
150 head superior store cattle,
which are a very superior lot of cattle, and worthy the attention of graziers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Samuel Cobb, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
166 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from A. Gibson, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
170 prime fat bullocks, in lots, from the noted Tirranna paddocks, and fully 900 lbs.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from C. Massey, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
600 prime fat wethers, per rail, and fully 65 lbs.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Roll and keg butter, eggs, bacon, fruit, &c.

G. WELLS will sell by auction, at Railway, This Day, at 9, Hay, straw, and wood.

MOSES and HOPKINS will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, potatoes, pumpkins, billet-wood, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, hay, straw, &c. At 10 o'clock, 70 trucks billet wood (all lengths) at Black Swan Yards. At 2 o'clock, 100 cases fruit, from J. Pye, Esq., and other famed growers.

Auction Sale, TO-MORROW, 26th, at 11 a.m.
At the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street.
HENRY MOON will sell by auction, Furniture in great variety: bedsteads, bedding; fancy goods; SADDLERY; E.P. ware, books and pictures; WATCHES and JEWELLERY; pianofortes, and sundries.
Property for these sales received in all business hours, and cash advanced on goods for prompt sale.

Under a Bill of Sale.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.
WEDNESDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock.
A new Sociable, made by Bennett
New Set of Harness, Iron Safe
Chest of Tools, Lamps, Ironmongery, Nails, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.
STOCK-IN-TRADE of GROCERIES, Oilmen's Stores
Scales and Weights, Show Tins and Canisters, &c.
SHOP FIXTURES, Counter, Shelving, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, Tables, Chairs, quantity Books, Pictures, Horsehair Sofas, Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Furniture, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 210, Parramatta-street, Glebe, opposite 'bus stand.
Positive Clearing-out Sale.

THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.
In the Insolvent Estate of William Joseph Flanagan, Grocer.
STOCK-IN-TRADE of GROCERIES and OILMEN'S STORES, comprising
Teas and Sugars
Flour, Hams, Coffee
Rice, Oatmeal, Groats, Arrowroot
Lemon and Orange Peels, Jams, Fruits
Starch, Blue, Soap Powder
Herrings, Sardines, Salmon, Lobster, Haddocks
Cocoa, Chocolate, Chutney
Salt, Vinegar, Blacking
Pickles, Salad, Hair and Castor Oils, Sauces
Soda, Whiting, Capers
Mustard, Split Peas, Matches
Currants, Raisins, Ginger, Spices
Nuts, Nutmegs, Pepper
Brushware, Clothes Pegs
Paper, Paper Bags, &c., &c.
SHOP FIXTURES and Implements, Weighing-machine, Scales and Weights
Show Tins and Canisters, Empty Cases, &c.
SPRING-CART, 2 Horses, Harness, Saddle and Bridle
Building Material of a Wooden Stable, &c.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 101, George-street North.
The above.
Terms, cash.

To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
Clearing-out Sale of 71 Packages of New Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
To close up all balances of shipments.

LOUIS COHEN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lewis Cohen and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock without the slightest reserve,
71 cases boots and shoes, as under:—
Ex Essex,
3 cases Italian kid.
Ex Kosciusko,
2 cases high kid vamp
3 ditto fancy.
Ex Ethiopian,
3 cases lasting high levant vamp.
Ex Christiana Thompson,
4 cases cashmere.
Ex William Duthie,
2 cases high levant vamp
2 ditto Italian kid, fancy.
Ex J. Bell,
2 cases cashmere.
Ex M. Birnie,
2 cases levant, long strap.
Ex Abergeldie,
3 cases cashmere.
Ex Victoria,
1 case kid
1 ditto levant
2 ditto Italian kid
2 ditto cashmere
2 ditto memel
2 ditto levant peak caps.
Ex Inverdine,
2 cases memel
2 ditto Italian kid high patent vamp
2 ditto memel.
Ex Commissary,
2 cases lasting high levant vamp
2 ditto memel.
Ex Sir J. Lawrence.
1 case cashmere.
Ex Harkaway,
2 cases Italian kid high patent vamp
4 ditto fancy.
Ex Hawkesbury,
1 case cashmere peak cap
1 ditto Italian kid fancy.
Ex Sir J. Lawrence,
1 case kid W. B. fancy.
Ex William Duthie,
1 case kid W. B. fancy
1 ditto ditto.
Ex Sir J. Lawrence,
2 cases B. B.
Ex Strathaven,
4 cases B. B.
Ex J. Bell,
2 cases B. B.
Ex Duke of Argyle,
4 cases Italian kid.
The Auctioneers solicit the attention of the trade to the above unreserved sale of first-class goods, the manufacturers being one of the best export houses. Each line will be sold without reserve, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoe Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
10 PACKAGES BOOTS.
LOUIS COHEN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 packages lasting boots.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 28th February.
BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.
Balance of invoice of Nathan Joseph's goods.
Just landed, ex QUEEN OF THE AGE.
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and others.
MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on the 28th February, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Balance of invoice of Nathan Joseph's boots and shoes, ex Queen of the Age.
Terms liberal, at sale.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF
Earthenware
Glassware, and
China Ware.
TO CLOSE VARIOUS CONSIGNMENTS.
FRIDAY, February 28th.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, on the above day, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
150 original packages earthenware, china, and glassware
Now landing ex BOTANIST and WINDSOR CASTLE.
Comprising
Assorted crates for country storekeepers
Granite printed and enamelled cups and saucers
Bowls, granite and printed plates
Dishes and covered dishes
Dinner sets, dessert sets
TOILET SETS, IN VARIETY
Breakfast and tea sets
Jugs (all sizes), chambers, ewers, and basins
Teapots, silver lustre ware
Porous water bottles, chair pans
Publicans' glasses, all descriptions
Cut and pressed tumblers and wines
Cruets, mustards, and jellies
Preserve jars, water bottles
Gas moons and kerosene globes
Sugars and creams, bread pans
Fancy vases and figures
Candlesticks, &c., &c., &c.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
Terms liberal.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FURNITURE DEALERS.
The toilet sets will be sold punctually at 12 o'clock.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
TO CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS, ISLAND BUYERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
THIS DAY, February 25th,
TO-MORROW, February 26th.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Now landing ex Queen of the Age, and Windsor Castle.
For Positive Sale.
WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above days, at 11 o'clock each day prompt,
124 ORIGINAL PACKAGES of new and seasonable goods as under
SLS,
Case 1— 4 pieces Venetian beavers, 192 yards
Case 2— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 173½ yards
Case 3— 3 ditto brown beaver, 259½ yards
Case 4— 6 ditto 6-4 tweed, 192½ yards
Case 5— 6 ditto blue diagonal, 168½ yards
Case 6— 4 ditto 6-4 tweed, 220½ yards
Case 7— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 225 yards
Case 8— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 208½ yards
Case 9— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 183½ yards
Case 10— 4 ditto 6-4 tweed, 178½ yards
Case 11— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 327 yards
Case 12— 6 ditto blue diagonal, 216½ yards
Case 13— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 217½ yards
Case 14— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 216½ yards
Case 15— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 195 yards
Case 16— 4 ditto ditto ditto, 198½ yards
Case 17— 6 ditto silk mixture, 182 yards
Case 18— 2 ditto blue beaver and 2 pieces brown beaver, 203½ yards
Case 19— 2 ditto ditto ditto, and 2 ditto ditto ditto, 197½ yards
Case 20— 4 ditto of blue and brown beaver, 204 yards
Case 21— 6 ditto black doe, 47½ yards
Case 22— 8 ditto black doe, 400½ yards
Case 23— 4 ditto black cloth, 189½ yards
Case 24— 4 ditto black cloth, 185 yards
Case 49—50 pairs doe trousers
Case 50—same contents
Case 51—50 pairs doe trousers
Case 52—same contents
Case 53—50 pairs doe trousers
Case 54—same contents
Case 55—50 pairs doe trousers
Case 56—50 ditto ditto
Case 57—50 ditto ditto
Case 58—50 ditto ditto
Case 59—50 ditto ditto
Case 60—50 ditto ditto
Case 61—50 ditto ditto
Case 62—50 ditto ditto
Case 63—50 ditto ditto
Case 64—50 pairs tweed trousers
Case 65—50 ditto ditto
Case 66—50 black cloth sacs, assorted, R.C., S.P.R.C., and P buttons
Case 67—48 ditto ditto
Case 68—50 ditto ditto
Case 69—50 ditto ditto
Case 70—50 ditto ditto, R.C., S.P. button to top
Case 71— Same contents
Case 72—50 black cloth sacs, assorted, R.C., S.P., and P button
Case 73— Same contents
Case 74—50 black cloth sacs
Case 75—50 ditto ditto
Case 76—49 ditto ditto
Case 77—50 ditto ditto
Case 78—50 ditto ditto
Case 79—50 ditto ditto
Case 80—50 ditto ditto
Case 81—100 pairs tweed trousers
Case 82—200 ditto ditto ditto
Case 83—85 tweed trousers and vests
Case 25— 6 pieces 6-4 tweed, 286 yards
Case 26— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 286 yards
Case 27— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 272½ yards
Case 28— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 269½ yards
Case 29— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 288 yards
Case 30— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 285½ yards
Case 31— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 294½ yards
Case 32— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 291½ yards
Case 33— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 288½ yards
Case 34— 4 ditto blue diagonal, 111½ yards
Case 35— 4 ditto fancy doe, 211½ yards
Case 36— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 272½ yards
Case 37— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 300½ yards
Case 38— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 278½ yards
Case 39— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 302 yards
Case 40— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 291½ yards
Case 41— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 286½ yards
Case 42— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 253½ yards
Case 43— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 287½ yards
Case 44— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 293½ yards
Case 45— 6 ditto ditto ditto, 283 yards
Case 46— 8 ditto ditto ditto, 383 yards
Case 47— 8 ditto ditto ditto 392½ yards
Case 48— 6 ditto mixed ditto 312 yards
Case 49— 8 ditto bordered doe, 373½ yards
One case samples of the above.
LT in diamond
Case 10—48 black cloth sacs, assorted, roll. colls., button up, cross and side pockets
Case 11—48 ditto ditto ditto
Case 12—48 ditto ditto ditto
Case 13—47 ditto ditto
Case 14—30 tweed frock coats
Case 15—34 ditto Oxford ditto
Case 16—50 ditto croquet ditto
Case 17—40 ditto Oxford ditto
Case 18—40 ditto Beaufort ditto
Case 19—40 ditto Oxford ditto
Case 20—50 ditto ditto ditto
Case 21—43 ditto Tichborne ditto
Case 22—38 blue cloth ditto ditto
Case 23—30 black Melton Beaufort ditto
Case 24—40 black cloth frock ditto
Case 25—34 ditto ditto Beaufort ditto
Case 26—34 ditto ditto
Case 27—44 D.B. black cloth Beaufort coats
Case 28—60 blue ditto ditto
Case 29—46 ditto ditto
Case 30—50 blue melton ditto
Case 31—50 blue diagonal ditto
Case 32—50 Venetian ditto
Case 33—30 youths' Venetian ditto
Case 34—59 Venetian Tichborne ditto
Case 35—60 diagonal frock ditto
Case 36—49 pilot reefing jackets
Case 37—50 ditto ditto
Case 38—44 ditto ditto
Case 39—49 ditto ditto
Case 40—49 ditto ditto.
One case samples of the above.
QFE,
767—60 men's black seal reversible sacs, V.C., and bound
AK&CO. in diamond,
148—63 men's black and brown, ditto ditto
SA,
1000—100 men's blue pilot jackets.
COU
56—90 men's blue pilot jackets
HB
568—32 dozen men's satin diagonal shirts
679—20 ditto ditto fine printed twill ditto
479—20 ditto ditto light ground crimeans
883—20 ditto ditto fancy twill angolas.
No further comment is necessary, as the whole of the shipments are in the Rooms of the Auctioneer, where samples and bulk may be seen.
The Auctioneer has great pleasure, and every confidence in directing the attention of buyers to the above HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE, the goods being of the first class, both in quality and workmanship; and his instructions are to CLEAR EVERY LINE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
The high price of wool in the Home market, and the scarcity of the above goods in this and other colonies, should be sufficient inducement to buyers to attend this sale, as it is not probable that there will be a similar one this season.
TERMS: Cash; if paid within fourteen days from date of purchase, discount at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be allowed. If bills are required, a guarantee of 2½ per cent. and bank interest will be charged.
Luncheon provided.

LISTER and GRISDALE will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, the Stock of a Hawker, consisting of engravings, brushware, scents, combs, fancy boxes, trays, purses; also, horse, new spring-cart, and harness, one of the best turn-outs in the colony.

CEMENT.
On account of whom it may concern.
On THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 sharp.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Sarah Grice,
491 barrels Portland cement.
Manufactured by Russell and Russell.
Terms at sale.

M'FARLANE'S DRINKING FOUNTAINS
DITTO URINALS and WATERCLOSETS.
On THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11.30 prompt, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
An invoice of
M'Farlane's large and small drinking fountains
Ditto urinals and waterclosets.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
On WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, TO-MORROW, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A large assortment of boots and shoes, comprising
Women's and children's lasting E.S.
Ditto ditto German ditto
Ditto ditto kid E.S.
Infants' goods, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &c.
Now landing ex recent arrivals.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 27th and 28th instant.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of seasonable goods.
Particulars in future advertisement.

VARNISH
TALLOW OIL
ANTI-FRICTION GREASE
COLZA OIL
TINPLATES
COMPOSITION PIPING.
On THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m.
CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
40 drums pine and black varnish
1 hogshead tallow oil
1 ditto white anti-friction grease
22 ditto brown ditto
14 barrels pure colza oil
6 boxes tinplates, IC
4 ditto ditto, IX
17 coils composition lead piping, &c.
Terms at sale.

TIN ORE.
500 Bags.
From various well-known mines, including
HOGUE'S CREEK
NONPAREIL
LITTLE WONDER
MARYLAND RUBY
QUEEN,
and private consignments.
TUESDAY MORNING.
BRADLEY NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Intending purchasers are invited to obtain samples for assay prior to sale.
Terms, cash.

SEA ISLAND COTTON,
ex Sarah Pile, from Fiji.
AUCTION SALE, TUESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
8 bales Sea Island cotton, a very superior sample.
Terms at sale.

HONOLULU SUGAR.
114 kegs 50 bags.
Just arrived per steamship Wonga Wonga.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
TUESDAY, 25th February.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Wonga Wonga,
Haiku—106 kegs sugar
Waipu— 8 ditto ditto
Onomea— 50 bags ditto.
Terms at sale.

HOBART TOWN JAM.
To Confectioners, Grocers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
30 kegs Hobart Town jam
25 cases ditto, in 1-lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

OILMEN'S STORES and GROCERIES.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
Oils, mustard, starch, blue, soda
Candles, fish, fruits, soaps, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

RATION SUGAR.
To Country Buyers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
9 tons ration sugar.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 25th and 26th February, at 11 a.m.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.
TWO GRAND SALES
of
MAGNIFICENT SCULPTURES
in
Bardiglio, Carrara, Sienna and Volterra Marble.
VERY COSTLY Etruscan, Medicis, Grecian, and Modern VASES
BEAUTIFULLY Executed GROUPINGS in Alabaster
Basso-relievo ORNAMENTS of various descriptions
ELEGANT Marble Tazzas
Ornaments for the Toilet Table
VALUABLE BRONZE STATUETTES and URNS
Bronze and Gilt NICK-NACKS
SUPERB Gilt Drawing-room CLOCKS under glass shades
HANDSOME Black and White Marble Dining-room and Drawing-room ditto
Ditto Bronze CANDELABRA and CANDLESTICKS
VERY CURIOUS Old SHIELDS
Fancy Ormolu Ornaments
Gilt and Bronze Inkstands, Matchstands
Porcelain Card Trays, Painted Glass Vases
CHOICE Sevres China Inkstands
OXIDIZED SILVER Card Trays, Ivory Fans
Gilt and Ivory Paper Knives, Gilt and Bronze Match Boxes
HANDSOME Jewel Boxes, CHOICE Ivory Watch Stands
Ivory Napkin Rings, Gilt Letter Racks, Card Racks
Bronze and Gilt Ash Trays, Greek Lamps, Date Cases
Spiral Card Racks, Writing Desks
Work Boxes
Lady's ELEGANT Russia Leather Glove Boxes
Pipe Cases, Tobacco Jars, Smokers' Companions
Solid Leather Purses, Lady's Companions
Work Baskets, Perfumery Lamps
Letter Clips, Thermometers, Hand Mirrors.
Just landed ex Conflict.
To Private Purchasers, Jewellers, and Proprietors of Fancy Repositories.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th, and WEDNESDAY, 26th February, at 11 a.m. each day,
The above.
Terms, cash.
INSPECTION is invited before commencement of sale. Descriptive CATALOGUES can be obtained on application.

THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 a.m.
At No. 1, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills, between Bourke and Crown streets.
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Cornice Poles and Curtains
HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS to match
ELEGANT Gilt Frame PIER-GLASSES
TUBULAR 4-post IRON BEDSTEADS, Palliasses, and BEDDING
FLOOR CLOTH, and other HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
All the CARPETS are of the BEST Description, and only 6 months in wear.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, and Furniture Dealers.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from a family leaving for the interior to sell by auction, at the Premises, No. 1, Carlingford-terrace, Surry Hills, on THURSDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

AUCTION SALES.

Horse-shoes, Wire Rigging, Rope, Axle, &c.

To Marine Store Dealers, Chinese, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, February 25, at 11 o'clock,
40 packages of above.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

Sea Island Cotton.

Ex Sarah Pile.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock,
19 bales Sea Island cotton.
Particulars at sale.

Business Premises.

MINING EXCHANGE,
adjoining Cole's, corner King and George streets.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The lease for seven years from the 4th of September, 1872, of all those business premises now occupied by Messrs. Soul and Son, Fairfax, Gilbert, and others.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

HONOLULU SUGARS.

One of the choicest selections of Ration and Counter Sugars yet imported.

Transhipped ex Nebraska, from Honolulu, per Wonga Wonga, from Auckland.

Under instructions from Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, who have directed every line to be cleared off, as usual, to the highest bidder, declining any private offers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Beilby and Scott to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire shipment of HONOLULU SUGARS ex Nebraska, comprising various samples and well-known marks, in mats and bags, as follows—
X 2—100 mats sugar
XX 3— 33 ditto ditto
A 37— 89 ditto ditto
38— 32 ditto ditto
39— 60 ditto ditto
MB 3— 63 ditto ditto
4— 79 ditto ditto
5—108 ditto ditto
13—158 ditto ditto
MC 12— 82 ditto ditto
B—135 bags ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Important Auction Sale
of
Wines and Spirits, &c.,
in wood and glass,
Ex Dunne Castle, Huntley Castle, Christiana Thompson, William Duthie, Agnes Rose, Halloween, Bessie Morris, &c.

By order of the respective consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, February 26, at 11 o'clock,
20 hogsheads Hennessy's pale brandy
30 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads Martell's dark
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
7 ditto T. Hine and Co.'s ditto
20 ditto ditto pale
4 hogsheads ditto dark
50 quarter-casks good port
50 cases Wild's stout, 4 dozen
20 ditto Barclay and Perkins, ditto 4 dozen
20 ditto Morrice Cox and Co.'s ale, 4 dozen
8 hogsheads fine old Martell's, 1868 vintage
60 cases sparkling Moselle Muscatel, each 1 dozen
250 ditto Lowndes's old tom
80 quarter-casks Mauritius rum
180 cases Moritz's Eagle brandy, 24.7 W.P., 1, 18-32
100 ditto schnapps, pints, 24 bottles
100 ditto ditto, quarts, 12 ditto
44 ditto champagne, French Wine Company's brand, very fine
6 ditto Duck and Co.'s cider, each 3 dozen
12 hogsheads Associated Vineyard Co.'s pale brandy
96 cases Otard's brandy
24 ditto Jacquesson's quarts champagne
18 ditto ditto pints ditto
10 ditto Stein wine, squat bottles
5 ditto Deinhard's sparkling Moselle (nonpareil)
20 ditto superior London bottled pale sherry, red seal, each 3 dozen
5 quarter-casks Kirkliston whisky
8 ditto pale sherry
93 cases Jamaica rum, each 1 dozen
US— 9 cases sparkling moselle, quarts (red label)
2900-19— 5 ditto ditto ditto, pints, ditto
2920-39— 14 ditto ditto ditto, quarts (yellow label)
5 ditto ditto ditto, pints, ditto
CAK— 9 ditto Kupferberg's sparkling mosella, quarts (green label)
1-25— 5 ditto ditto ditto, pints
26-40— 9 ditto ditto, quarts (blue and silver label)
4 ditto ditto, pints
81-90— 9 ditto Chablis' quarts
91-110— 19 ditto ditto ditto
1-30— 24 ditto Wachtie's champagne, quarts
5 ditto, pints
31-80— 50 ditto champagne, quarts (Sillery Mosseaux)
RPCo.— 55 ditto champagne, quarts
20 ditto ditto, pints
XX— 12 quarter-casks pale sherry
FP— 35 ditto ditto
6 ditto Duff Gordon's golden sherry
275 cases Hennessy's brandy
33 quarter-casks Martell's dark ditto
100 cases Kinahan's I.L whisky
10 quarter casks Wise's Cork whisky
5 ditto Campbelltown ditto
XAA— 40 quarter-casks sherry
34 hogsheads Queensland rum 30 o. p.
16 hogsheads superior port
32 quarter-casks ditto ditto
20 cases M'Farland's old whisky
Also
8 hogsheads fine (colonial) verdeilhe
and
C— 1 bale velvet wine corks, 100 gross
1 ditto lemonade ditto, 100 ditto
1 ditto large taper ditto, 100 ditto
1 ditto small ditto ditto, 100 ditto
4-5— 2 ditto half long wine quart corks
11-12— 2 ditto ditto ditto
14-15— 2 ditto ditto ditto (quarts)
20-4— 5 ditto S.L. wine ditto
25-8— 5 ditto ditto
29-30— 2 ditto sodas
31-5— 5 ditto ditto
36-7— 2 ditto gingers.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.

The finest New Season's Teas ever offered in this market.

Entire Cargo of the Clipper Barque JESSIE M'DONALD, just arrived from Foo Choo, comprising
1100 Chests finest Kaisow-Congou
6900 Half-chests ditto
4200 Boxes ditto.

For positive Sale, on THURSDAY, February 27.

Under instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

The cargo embraces ALL THE QUALITIES USEFUL TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS MARKET, and the Auctioneers confidently assert that the selections will be approved by the trade.
Muster packages now open at the City Mart.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, February 27, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Jessie M'Donald, comprising FINEST SOUCHONGS, MEDIUM KAISOWS, and STRONG BOLD LEAFY STATION CONGOUS, now so much in demand.
Full particulars in cards.
Terms liberal.

Tin Ore
Ingot Tin.

Various Shipments, now being assayed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on an early day,
Several parcels tin ore, including lots from
Cope's Creek
Wylie Creek
Vegetable Creek,
And other well-known selections.
Also,
Ingot tin.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received positive instructions from a gentleman leaving the colony, to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
40 Monte Christo—Gold
100 ditto
200 Williams, in small lots
40 City Bank.
Terms, cash.

Exchange Auction Rooms,
11, Bridge-street.

FRANCIS FAHEY and CO. have received instructions to sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
GOLD, &c.
8 Bank New South Wales
60 City of Sydney
20 Beyers and Holterman
100 Browns
75 Leviathan
40 Golden Chains
1 Lord Ashley, £12 10s paid up
20 Rawsthornes
100 Browns
10 Oxons
200 Pride of Macquarie
50 Lucky Venture
100 Heffernans
100 Hawkins Hill View
100 Cock, Attwood, and Dwyer
50 Williams
100 All Nations
50 Allen's Nuggetty
1 £30 El Dorado, £23 paid up, Wattle Flat
50 Great Australian
176 El Dorado, Hawkins Hill
100 Planets, 18s 10d paid-up
50 Paxtons
25 Carrol and Beard
300 Sydney Tin M. Co.
250 Elsmore ditto ditto
180 Blue Mountain ditto ditto
200 Northern Cow Flat Copper M. Co.
200 Buckinbah ditto ditto
100 Drummond ditto ditto
100 Peak Down Consols ditto ditto
1-6 share of a 5 acre lease, known as the Maid of Athens Quartz Claim; also 1-5 in a 5 acre lease known as the Melbourne Quartz Claim.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY SHARE SALE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will hold their WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF SHARES, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
Vendors desirous of disposing of their stock in this manner will please furnish particulars not later than WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

BRISBANE-STREET,
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT of land, having 32 feet 6 inches frontage to the east side of BRISBANE-STREET, and 70 FEET to a side lane on the south, on which are erected, FRONTING BRISBANE-STREET, TWO BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, Nos. 44 and 46, containing each, balcony, hall, 4 rooms, and kitchen, shed, well-drained yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear, and fronting the side lane, a BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, shed, well-drained yard, &c., at the rear.

This property is in a good part of the city, close to the South Head Road, a position that will always secure an adequate return as an investment.
Terms at sale.

CITY INVESTMENT.

TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 388 and 390, MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, between CAMPBELL and GOULBURN STREETS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land situated on the east side of MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH, having 26 FEET 4 INCHES frontage, with a depth of 70 FEET, upon which are erected TWO TWO-STORY HOUSES, Nos. 388 and 390, built of brick, on stone foundations, and containing each, verandah and balcony, 4 rooms, kitchen, and bathroom, with good yards; water laid on, &c., at the rear.
RENTAL £1 8s PER WEEK, or £72 16s PER ANNUM.

The above freehold is favourably situated in a populous part of the City. It is now in the market for bona fide sale, and can with confidence be recommended as a permanent City investment.
Terms at sale.

PYRMONT.

LARGE BLOCK of LEASEHOLD LAND, near the Northern end of HARRIS-STREET, having frontages to BOWMAN and CHOWNE STREETS, and extending to the WATERS of ELIZABETH BAY, between the Properties of GEORGE CHISHOLM, Esq., and Mr. WM. GRANT. On the portion of the CHOWNE-STREET frontage are the following premises:—
A STONE COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, let at £24 14s per annum.
A WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, let at £24 14s per annum.
Portion of the Bowman-street Frontage (20 feet), is sublet, and realizes £7 per annum.
TOTAL RENTAL, £56 8s PER ANNUM.
The whole of the residue of the land, including the water frontage, is unoccupied, and available for building purposes.

TITLE—LEASEHOLD, 79½ years to run.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described waterside property at Pyrmont.
Terms at sale.

KURRAJONG.

DUFFY'S 50-ACRE GRANT, on KURRAJONG HEIGHTS, near RICHMOND, close to the Orchard, ORANGERY, and COUNTRY RESIDENCE of RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT BLOCK of 50 ACRES of RICH BRUSH LAND, at KURRAJONG, bounded on the south by THOMAS BRAIN'S farm, on the north by LEARY'S FARM, and on the east by MINTON'S FARM, a few yards south from the MOUNT TOMAH ROAD.

This land is on the eastern slope of Kurrajong Heights, and commands an extensive view, embracing Richmond, Windsor, Penrith, and the surrounding country.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 7th March.

UNRESERVED SALE.

CITY INVESTMENTS.

CLARENCE-STREET.
STONE HOUSE, opposite Welcome Home Inn, between King and Market streets.

BURTON and PALMER STREETS.
TWO COTTAGES at the corner.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 7th March, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1. CLARENCE-STREET.—All that allotment of land, having a frontage of 18 FEET 8 INCHES to CLARENCE-STREET, and 70 feet to a side lane, on the south, on which are those SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT PREMISES No. 162, CLARENCE-STREET, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.

Lot 2. BURTON and PALMER STREETS.—All that CORNER BLOCK OF LAND having the following frontages:—
69¼ FEET TO PALMER-STREET,
54 FEET TO BURTON-STREET,
on which are erected TWO STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, Nos. 39 and 41, BURTON-STREET, containing respectively 6 rooms and kitchen, and 5 rooms and kitchen, yard at the rear.

Both these properties occupy important positions in the city, and will be absolutely sold on the above date to the highest bidders.

For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

SMALL CITY INVESTMENT.

EAST-STREET, SHERIFF'S GARDENS,
near Hill-street, off Brisbane-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
ALL that ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 33 FEET 10 INCHES FRONTAGE to EAST-STREET, nearly opposite Little Campbell-street, on which are erected TWO neatly finished BRICK-BUILT CEMENTED HOUSES, Nos. 7 and 9 EAST-STREET, containing each hall, 4 rooms, yard, &c., with back entrance from a lane off Junction-street.
Rental, £52 per annum.
Terms at sale.

To Mechanics and others.

HOLT-PLACE, STRAWBERRY HILLS.
Weatherboard Brick-nogged Cottage, No. 11, HOLT-PLACE, off ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.

The land has 24 FEET frontage, and the cottage contains verandah, 2 rooms, and kitchen; water laid on, &c., at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 28th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above described small freehold property.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 26th February.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTY by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 26th FEBRUARY.

NEWTOWN, Charles-street.	Valuable freehold allotment, with 24 feet frontage to Charles-street, by a depth of 66 feet, with the cottage and building thereon.
WOOLLAHRA, Piper-street.	Snug weatherboard cottage, with slated roof, near, Ocean-street, with 4 rooms and kitchen.
SURRY HILLS, Smith-street.	Two well-built houses, one fronting Smith-street, containing 4 rooms; the other, at the rear, fronting a lane, containing 3 rooms.
WATERLOO, Bourke-street.	The residue of lease, having about 12 years and 8 months to run, with £18 12s per annum ground rent, together with the tannery, in full working order.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
"BIRRERY," with 8000 Sheep.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to offer for sale by auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March,
That excellent and compact station, known as
"BIRRERY,"
in the district of LIVERPOOL PLAINS, together with 686 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND
5000 (more or less) breeding ewes
1500 " " wethers, 1½ and 2½ years
1500 " " weaners (mixed sexes).

8000 more or less.

The IMPROVEMENTS on the station are good and ample, consisting of 4-room cottage, store, good wool shed, with iron roof and grated floor; also good wool press.
Five OUT STATIONS (all of which, with huts, yards, wells or dams, securing permanent water) are on freehold land.
The above really desirable little sheep property adjoins the far-famed fattening runs of "BURBURGATE" and "BILLYEENA," and is in full working order.
About 10 working horses, dray, and team of bullock, &c., to be taken at valuation.
Early inspection is invited.
For further particulars apply to
MORT and CO.

EUROONBAH STATION,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
with about 14,000 Sheep (more or less).

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to offer for sale by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
That extensive and LIGHTLY-STOCKED run, known as
EUROONBAH,
situated in the Leichhardt District, Queensland, and comprising 12 blocks of country, area say 300 square miles, watered by the Dawson River, Euroonbah Creek, Canal Creek, and their numerous tributaries.
The general character of the country is high, sound, undulating downs and flats, thinly timbered, abounding with salt bush and other saline herbs of the most fattening description, and in many respects equal to DARLING DOWNS country.
The sheep consist of 5300 mixed ewes
1500 2-year old ditto
2100 2 and 3 year old wethers
1500 3 and 4 ditto ditto ditto
4000 4 and 5 ditto ditto ditto
200 lambs
70 rams

14,670 (more or less).

EUROONBAH is distant from Dalby about 160 miles, from Roma about 100 miles, Condamine township 110 miles, and from Rockhampton a little over 200 miles, and is bounded by the following first-class stations:—
Carrabah
Kinnoul
Hornet Bank
Durham Downs
Clifford, and
Bundi.
The IMPROVEMENTS are EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE, comprising, on the head station, dwelling-house, 9 rooms and verandah, kitchen, and servant's room; wool-shed and shearing-floor for 20 shearers, lever WOOLPRESS, WOOL STORE, and necessary outbuildings, cultivation garden, paddocks, very fine lagoon 1½ mile long, close to the house; also, hardwood soaking and warm water tank, spouting, &c., 10-horse power engine, centrifugal pump, raining yard, with perforated pipes, and every facility for sheep washing.
The OUTSTATIONS include overseer's and shepherds' house; also, skin-shed, store, horse paddock and sheep yards, &c., on the Dawson, 15 miles from Euroonbah head station, and at Kangaroo Creek, 20 miles from head station; 18 huts and sheep yards, 3 horse paddocks, at the Head Station, 1 cattle paddock, 10 miles by 3 miles, lately fenced with 3-rail fencing, 1 cattle paddock, 5 miles by 3 miles, rail fencing nearly completed.
The SHEEP are of good quality, the ewes have been extensively culled, and best breeding ewes introduced from JIMBOUR RAMS have been added from SUPERIOR FLOCKS. Five thousand wethers are ready for market, in superior condition, a good proportion being now nearly fat.
The above is well worth the attention of those on the look-out for pastoral investments, and inspection is invited.
Full particulars on application to the Auctioneers.

"GUAMBEGWINE,"
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
with 2071 head Cattle (more or less).

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co. to offer for sale by public auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouse, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, at half-past 11 o'clock,
"GUAMBEGWINE" STATION,
situated on Palm Tree Creek, and watered by that creek, Duck Creek, Guambegwine and Grass Tree Creeks, as well as by several FINE LAGOONS, distant about 30 miles from the "Euroonbah" Station, and consisting of 3 blocks of country, say 145 square miles.
The general character of the country is open, and timbered with broad leaf and silver leaf ironbark trees; IS CLEAR OF SCRUB, and capable of carrying a LARGELY INCREASED NUMBER OF CATTLE.
The buildings are substantial and complete, with stock-yards and everything necessary for the ECONOMICAL working of the station.
There are about 100 MILES OF RAIL FENCING dividing GUAMBEGWINE from Palm Creek run, and enclosing other country.
The cattle, 2071 head, more or less, have been carefully selected from SUPERIOR HERDS, viz., Messrs. Want and Littelton, J. and F. Atherton, and George Clapperton. They are WELL-BRED, QUIET, AND HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY BROKEN-IN TO THE RUN. Selected cows have been served by magnificent imported thoroughbred short-horn bull, "Lord Alexander 2nd."
Dalby, Rockhampton, Roma, Maryborough, and other centres of population are available for the sale of fat stock, and the station cannot fail to prove highly remunerative.
Any further information can be obtained from
MORT and CO.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

A First-class Farm of 40 Acres for Sale, at Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, March 4.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan to sell by auction, at Mr. Doyle's Inn, Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, March 4,
A farm of 40 acres of first-class land, situated near Menangle, adjoining the lands of Mr. Vardy and Mr. Edropp.
Terms, cash.
Sale at 12 o'clock.
Title, Torrens's Act.

THE DALGANGAL STATION,
with
25,000 SHEEP, more or less,
700 CATTLE, ditto,
situated 130 miles from the shipping port of Maryborough, and 50 miles from Gayndah.
TERMS—One-third cash; the balance by bills at one and two years, with 7 per cent. interest added, and secured by mortgage over the station and stock, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1873, at 12 o'clock,
That well-known property called
DALGANGAL,
consisting of the following blocks,

DALGANGAL	THREE MOON CREEK
THE ISLAND	BROADWATER
SPLINTER CREEK	MONAL.

All these blocks are WELL GRASSED and PERMANENTLY WATERED by the Burnett River, and also in all the back country by numerous tributaries, which contain an ample supply in every season.
With DALGANGAL will be sold
25,039 CHOICE SHEEP, more or less, viz.:—

WETHERS.	EWES.
1,020 1 year old	1,000 1 year old
1,310 2 ditto	1,200 2 ditto
1,090 3 ditto	2,000 3 ditto
1,274 4 ditto	1,783 4 ditto
2,019 5 ditto	2,490 5 ditto
1,605 6 ditto	2,466 6 ditto
2,600 weaners	442 7 ditto
Rams 140	2,600 weaners.
Males; 11,058	Females, 13,981

Total, 25,039 SHEEP, more or less.
700 HEAD OF QUIET CATTLE.
THE SHEEP have been bred with great care for many years, from the late Mr. William Beit's Westbrook Rams, and from Hale's Nanango stock. The prices realised for the wool will bear favourable comparison with the best clips in Queensland. Account sales, now at our office, show that in the September sales, before the last rise, 2s 7d per lb. was obtained.
The CATTLE, which are well-bred and quiet, are to be taken by the purchaser at 60s. per head, calves under six months given in.
The horses, working bullocks, drays, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The HOMESTEAD is very comfortable, and the numerous substantial improvements make Dalgangal one of the most complete stations in the colony—everything is in perfect working order.
Splinter Creek, a superior and very valuable block of country, has just been added to Dalgangal, in lieu of Mountain Creek, making the grazing capabilities now equal to 50,000 sheep and 2000 cattle. It is held under the usual 21 years' lease.
DALGANGAL HAS ALWAYS BEEN A STEADILY PAYING STATION, and the attention of capitalists is directed to the sale, as an excellent opportunity for acquiring a compact and well-improved property, capable of being economically and profitably worked.
It is easily accessible, and purchasers are invited to examine the Runs and Stock prior to the day of sale.
Mr. Major, the superintendent, will afford every facility for thoroughly inspecting the property.
FULLER PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM
BREWSTER and TREBECK.

The ISLA and WATERTON STATIONS,
in the Leichhardt District, Queensland,
with 29,900 SHEEP, more or less,
conveniently situated, 140 miles by a good road from Rockhampton, and the same distance from the railway terminus at Dalby.
Terms—one-third cash, balance at one, two and three years, in equal amounts, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum added, secured on the property.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The ISLA and WATERTON stations,
ISLA, consisting of the blocks known as ISLA, BEERE, WALLABY, and SOUTH END. The country is similar to the well-known adjoining Stations, KYANGA, WALLOON, and CAAMBOON, and has upwards of 30 miles frontage to the Dawson River. The greater portion of these blocks consists of salt bush plains, and it is considered VERY FATTENING COUNTRY.
WATERTON comprises five blocks, viz., POLICE LAGOON, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; BROOM CREEK, and MELGINCH. It is watered by the Palmtree Creek, Broom Creek, and Box Creek, besides numerous never-failing lagoons, and HAS ALWAYS HAD ABUNDANCE OF GRASS AND WATER IN THE WORST OF DROUGHTS. It would be invaluable to work with DARLING DOWNS country, as it is estimated during the driest seasons to be capable of depasturing 40,000 SHEEP.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise dwelling-houses, woolsheds, stores, and EVERY REQUISITE for working the station economically and profitably.
With ISLA and WATERTON will be sold
Ewes .. 12,698
Wethers .. 9,207
Mixed Sheep 2,922
Weaners .. 5,030
Rams .. 68

Total .. 29,925 SHEEP more or less.
Horses, Working Bullocks, Drays, Stores, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
THESE ARE VALUABLE PROPERTIES, even if worked separately, but especially suited for being worked together, owing to their short distance apart, and the fact that one is most suitable for sheep in a dry, and the other in a wet season, and that the herbage on the one is of a very fattening description, while on the other both grass and water are abundant in the driest times.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE REQUESTED TO INSPECT the station and stock to be convinced that this sale will be a good opportunity for the investment of capital.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE ROOMS.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.
VALUABLE AND FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY
known as the
TARRIARO STATION,
on the Namoi River, the property of Messrs. Lloyd and Howell, consisting of the Runs known as

BAAN BAA	TARRIARO
WALLAH	TIBERINAH,

adjoining, and in the vicinity of those celebrated stations, Doyle's KILLARNEY, Cox's THERIBRY, Vickery's GUNDEMAINE.
Terms.—One-third cash, balance at one, two, and three years, in equal amounts, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum added secured on the property.

BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions from the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 26th February, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known and VERY FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY, with the following stock:—

Ewes, 2500, 5 years	Wethers, 2705, 4½ years
4927, 4½ ditto	3186, 3½ ditto
4498, 3½ ditto	3629, 2½ and 3
3012, 2½ ditto	2489, 1½ ditto
3249, 1½ ditto	3427, weaners.
3428 weaners	Rams, 280
Ewes, 21,614	15,716

TOTAL, 37,330 SHEEP, more or less.
These having been carefully bred from the Burburgate flocks, and judiciously culled every year, WILL BEAR FAVOURABLE COMPARISON FOR FLEECE and CARCASE WITH ANY IN THAT DISTRICT. The greater part of the rams were bred by Mr. Macansh and Dr. Traill. Also,
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
all running within paddocks. THIS IS A CHOICE HERD, very quiet, and bred from the Killarney and Gundemaine stock.
60 horses, working bullocks, drays, stores, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
There are 510 acres of Freehold Land, and 560 acres conditionally purchased, now held by the proprietors, subject to the usual payment of interest. The whole of this can be converted into freehold at any time. The runs are further protected by the conditional purchase of about 2540 acres made with the concurrence of the proprietors.
THE COUNTRY IS WELL AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN FOR ITS FATTENING AND WOOL-GROWING QUALITIES. It consists chiefly of extensive myall plains and box and appletree forests, and is watered by the Namoi River, along which the runs extend for about 23 miles, and by several large creeks which have their sources in the Nundewar Range.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on the various runs are very substantial and extensive, and include, besides all the usual and necessary erections, gardens, vineyards, cultivation and lucerne paddocks, numerous grazing paddocks, and one large cattle paddock of 15,000 acres; there being in all quite 33 MILES OF FENCING. At Wallah there is a comfortable residence, and newly erected store and other buildings. THE HEAD STATION, COMPLETE IN ALL ITS ARRANGEMENTS, IS ON TARRIARO, where there is a capital commodious house of thirteen rooms. The woolshed affords ample accommodation for thirty-two shearers, and has the rare advantage on the Namoi of being above all known flood marks, although close to the river. There are also new and complete stock-yards, and in fact EVERY REQUISITE FOR WORKING THE PROPERTY TO ADVANTAGE.
Any comment on this really first-class station would be superfluous—the whole is in the most complete working order, and capitalists requiring a really good and reliable profitable investment are invited to inspect the property. It is only 110 miles by road from the railway terminus at Murrurundi, and can be reached in forty-eight hours from Sydney. EVERY FACILITY WILL BE AFFORDED TO INTENDING PURCHASERS TO LOOK THOROUGHLY OVER THE STATIONS AND STOCK.

Particulars of HALL'S Stations
in
New South Wales and Queensland,
For SALE by
G. M. PITT, at Greville's Rooms,
on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March next.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from the executor in the estates of the late Messrs. George and William Hall, with the concurrence of all interested, to sell by auction, at Greville's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1873,
Those well known properties in New South Wales and Queensland—
Lot 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERBUE, Gwydir district.
Lot 2.—BINGERA, Gwydir district.
Lot 3.—CUERINDI and MONDOWAY, Liverpool Plains district.
Lot 4.—STONEY BATTER, New England district.
Lot 5.—WALLAMUMBI, New England district.
Lot 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL, New England district.
Lot 7.—NOORONDOO, Maranoa district, Queensland.
Lot 8.—WERIBONE, Maranoa district, Queensland.

LOT 1.—WEEBOLLOBOLLO and BULLERBUE,
together with about
4000 head of mixed cattle,
more or less, to be mustered and delivered.
This well-known station is situated in the Gwydir district, and is one of the best and most compact properties in New South Wales.
It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs. Richards, Baldwin, and King, and is permanently watered by the Big River in the driest of seasons.
The country consists of open myall plains, with here and there small belts of timber. The herbage is most luxuriant, and the carrying capabilities equal to fully 6000 head of cattle.
Weebollobollo is situated within 4 miles of the post town of Moree. At the head station there are substantial yards and cottage, the latter having only been lately built, and is a most comfortable dwelling-house.
The cattle are a quiet well bred herd, the original stock having been sent from their old-established Durham herd at Dartbrook.
The majority of the cattle are well aged, and as a proof of the estimation in which they are held in the metropolitan market the last draft made £7 8s in a falling market, and with a large proportion of cows.
As a safe investment no finer property can be found in the colonies. The well-known character of the herd—the permanence of the water, and abundance of grass at all times and all seasons, guarantee the purchaser a large interest for his outlay.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Weebollobollo and Bullerue contain
about 57,800 acres.
Annual rental, £220 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 2.—BINGERA STATION,
together with about
2500 head of mixed cattle, more or less, to be mustered and delivered.
This splendid breeding and fattening station is situated in the Gwydir district, and adjoins the well-known runs of Messrs. Crowley and Capel.
It consists of open forest land, and is abundantly watered by the Big River and Bingera Creek in all seasons.
The improvements consist of a hut, yards, &c.
This run is admirably adapted for a breeding station, the abundance of grass and permanency of the water giving it capabilities far more than double the number of cattle that are now on it.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Bingera contains
about 44,800 acres.
Annual rental, £54 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 3.—CUERINDI and MUNDOWAY,
together with about
2900 head of Cattle, more or less,
and
5000 Sheep.
This well-known and favourably-situated property is in the district of Liverpool Plains, and only 30 miles from Tamworth. It adjoins the splendid properties of Messrs. Baldwin and Burdekin, and has about 20 miles frontage to the Namoi River, on both sides.
The country consists of open box ridges, with splendid flats along the river frontage.
The cattle are a mixed herd, and there will be a draft fit for market in a short time.
The sheep are mixed, nearly half being good framed wethers. They are very healthy, and have never been diseased.
The improvements consist of a comfortable residence lately built, with men's huts, yards, &c.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Cuerindi and Mundoway
contain about
106,880 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £162 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 4.—STONEY BATTER,
Together with about 3000 head of cattle, more or less.
This magnificent breeding station is situated in the
New England District,
and is capable of carrying fully 15,000 head of cattle, in all seasons.
It is abundantly watered by several creeks, which have never been known to fail.
The country consists of open ridges and forest land, and is splendidly grassed at all times.
The cattle are a mixed breeding herd, and have been well cared for during the past few years.
The improvements consist of a residence, men's huts, yards, &c., with a good paddock, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
STONEY BATTER
contains about 204,800 acres more or less.
Annual rental—£200 per annum.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 5.—WALLAMUMBY.
Together with about 2600 head of cattle, more or less, and 6000 sheep more or less.
This splendid breeding station is situated in the New England district, within 30 miles of the township of Armidale, and is allowed to be the best breeding run in the whole of the New England district.
The cattle are a really good lot, quiet and well bred, and compare favourably with some of the best herds in New South Wales.
The country is splendidly watered by creeks and lagoons, and the supply has been never known to run short.
The grass is most luxuriant, and of a good description, and the stock always look well, even in winter.
The sheep are a mixed lot, and free from disease. The wool always commands a very high price in the home market.
The improvements are most substantial, and consist of a large dwelling-house, stores, eight-stall stable, paddocks, yards for working a large herd of cattle, woolshed, &c., &c. The whole have only been recently erected, and make a most complete homestead.
The attention of capitalists is particularly directed to this station, as it will carry fully
10,000 head of cattle in all seasons,
besides the sheep now on it, and there are a large number of good aged cattle coming on.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
WALLAMUMBI
contains about
115,000 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £180 per annum.
Terms in future advertisement.

LOT 6.—MOUNT MITCHELL,
together with about
1800 head of cattle, more or less.
This well-known breeding station is situated in the New England district, about 40 miles from Wallamumbi station.
The herd are a quiet well-bred lot, and will be found well worthy of inspection.
It is permanently watered in all seasons, and its carrying capabilities are equal to fully 6000 head.
The improvements consist of dwelling-house, men's huts, yards, &c. Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Mount Mitchell
contains about
102,400 acres, more or less.
Annual rental, £90.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 7.—NOORONDOO,
together with about
5000 head of cattle, more or less,
situated in the district of
Maranoa,
Queensland,
and adjoining the township of Surat.
This splendid Queensland station is held under the liberal provisions of the Queensland Land Act.
The country is well adapted for both breeding and fattening, and the description of cattle is equal to the best of the famous Hall brand.
The improvements consist of a comfortable residence, with nice garden and orchard; men's huts, yards, &c.
Noorondoo has a large frontage to the
BALONNE RIVER,
and is permanently watered in the driest seasons.
Stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Fuller particulars will be given in a few days.
Terms in future advertisements.

LOT 8.—WERIBONE,
together with
about 400 head of CATTLE, more or less,
situated in the district of
M A R A N O A,
Queensland,
and within a short distance of Surat.
This splendid property is held under the liberal provisions of the Queensland Land Act.
The country is not to be surpassed in the colonies, and is acknowledged to be quite equal to "Weebollobollo." As an investment this station should commend itself to the favourable notice of speculators, as the cattle are quiet, well-bred, and of good fattening ages, and there is a never-failing supply of splendid water, it having a large frontage to the
BALONNE RIVER.

The improvements consist of residence, men's huts, yards, &c. Stores, &c. to be taken at a valuation.
Fuller particulars will be given in a few days.
Terms in future advertisements.

The auctioneer in submitting the above very valuable properties for sale, would strongly advise intending purchasers to inspect the runs before the day of sale.
AS THEY WILL BE SOLD
WITHOUT
THE SLIGHTEST
RESERVE.

Such an opportunity of securing a good investment has not occurred for many years, and with the great rise in the price of fat cattle, and the almost unlimited demand at home for preserved meats—there is reason to suppose cattle properties will be at least 50 per cent. higher than at present in a few years.
Instructions have been given to the managers of the different stations to give every information to persons wishing to inspect.
Full particulars can be had on application, either personally or by letter, to the auctioneer.
G. M. PITT,
Greville's Rooms,
Sydney.

MARANOA DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

For positive sale, to close a partnership account.

Valuable and first-class pastoral property, known as
The DOONDI STATION,
on
The Balonne River, about 22 miles distant from the township of St. George.

The property of Messrs. Baldwin and Manshee, consisting of the following blocks of country, viz.:—

Doondi	Mirreedhule
Thornlimbil	Boornangari
Bangate	Western Downs,

and Alma.
Area—233 square miles.

Terms—One-third cash, balance at one, two, and three years, in equal amounts, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum added, secured on the property.

WOLFE and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. Baldwin and Manshee to sell by auction, about the end of March next, either in Sydney or West Maitland (due notice of which will be given),
The above described magnificent station property, with about 5500 head of cattle (more or less), to be mustered and delivered. Six per cent. to be allowed instead of ageing calves.
A number of choice young short-horn bulls, selected from the celebrated herd of John Lee, Esq., of Bylong; may be taken by the purchaser at cost price.
Stock, horses, brood mares with increase, and the thoroughbred stallion Saucebox by Chatterbox, with all stores and implements, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The cattle have been most judiciously bred, are very quiet, and consist of the offspring of bulls selected from the herds of the most eminent breeders of stock in New South Wales.

The above splendid station is leased under the liberal provisions of the Queensland Land Act.
The country is justly famed both for its splendid breeding and fattening qualities. It consists chiefly of noble plains and slightly undulating ridges, covered with grasses and herbage, and interspersed here and there with belts of timber; is copiously watered by the Balonne, having a frontage to that river of about 20 miles, also by numerous creeks and large waterholes, which have not failed during the severest droughts.

The improvements are very complete and substantial.
On Doondi there is a comfortable house, containing seven rooms, detached kitchen, men's huts, store-houses, stables, and other convenient out-offices. There is a large and securely-fenced paddock containing 500 acres, 1-horse paddocks, stock and other yards, amply sufficient for all requirements.
On "Mirreedhule" there is a neat four-roomed cottage and kitchen, nice garden, cultivation paddocks, horse paddocks, stock and drafting yards, two securely-fenced paddocks containing 840 acres.
A large extent of fencing has been erected, and a comparative small outlay would enclose the whole station.

The Auctioneers, in submitting the above valuable property for sale, would strongly advise speculators and others in quest of choice pastoral investments, to inspect prior to the day of sale, as it will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Every facility will be given on the station to persons wishing to inspect.

Fuller particulars may be had on application, either personally or otherwise, at the Auctioneers' Offices, High-street, West Maitland.

TOOWOOMBA, QUEENSLAND.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 1873.

To Capitalists, Squatters, Breeders, Selectors, Speculators, and others.

JAMES W. GRIMES has been favoured with instructions from Edward Goldsmith, Esq., to submit to public auction, at his Sale Rooms in Russell-street, Toowoomba, Queensland,
All that very compact and most desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as HAMBLEDON, situate within eight miles of Toowoomba, joining to, and until lately forming a portion of the celebrated
WESTBROOK RUN.
The above property, which was selected with great care and judgment, comprises over THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED ACRES of the finest and most richly grassed land in the colony. It is entirely secured by a substantial ring fence, and has been judiciously subdivided into five paddocks, four of which are well watered.
The Improvements consist of a FAITHFULLY-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, containing six rooms, together with kitchen and servant's room joining; a garden, enclosed with a good paling fence; also, a TWO-ROOMED COTTAGE, with buggy house attached. There are two wells sunk on the estate, which give a never-failing supply of the purest water, also two good reservoirs.
In offering the above really valuable property to the public, the Auctioneer would particularly call the attention of breeders and others who are anxious to form a depot in this most central district. The railway passes within half a mile of the house, and there is a level crossing where trains stop when required, thus affording every facility for transit of stock, &c.
Such an opportunity of procuring a well-known and valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE on the DARLING DOWNS has seldom before occurred, and those who wish to secure a paying property, and one which will (from its position alone) increase yearly in value, will do well to inspect same prior to the sale.
As the above property is under lease till 1st June, 1875, the terms of payment will be so arranged that the last will fall due at the expiration of the said lease.

Title guaranteed.

Terms and conditions at sale.
Sale to commence at 4 o'clock p.m.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, February 21, 1873.

MORT AND OTHERS V. THE ORIENTAL GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless the above writ is previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the above company of, in, and to the lease of five acres of land, or thereabouts, situate in the county of Roxburgh, in the colony of New South Wales, called or known as the Oriental gold claim or lease, commencing at a point on the eastern bank of the Macquarie River, near the Root Hog diggings, and bounded on the south by part of the northern boundary of the Mogul gold claim or lease; on the east partly by the said Mogul claim, and by the western boundary of the Star of India gold claim or lease; on the north by the southern boundaries of the Black Prince gold claim or lease and the St. George's gold claim or lease, to the eastern bank of the Macquarie River; and on the west by the Macquarie River to the point of commencement; the lease of which said Oriental claim has been transferred by the Commissioners for the Western Gold Fields to Messrs. PROSPER NICHOLAS TREBECK and JOHN BROOMFIELD (being No. 1124), together with the machine site, and the extensive improvements thereon, comprising:—
A twenty-five (25) horse power engine, by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, with fifteen (15) stamper quartz-crushing battery, table ripples, pump tanks, &c.
Machinery, tools, bellows
Steam and water pipes
Water-tanks, and the whole of the valuable plant
Shed over machinery
Manager's residence.
There is also 150 feet of tunnelling excavated.
The whole of the work has been done in the most substantial manner, and only a few weeks' labour is required to complete the erection of the machinery ready for crushing.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. John Purkis, 267, George-street.
The attention of capitalists, mining speculators, and others is specially directed to the above valuable property, as it will be sold without any reserve on the day above advertised.
Terms, cash.
TEMPLE NATHAN,
Under Sheriff.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES HICKEY, Blacksmith, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, John Edward; to move from his residence, Chown-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street South.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN BOWDEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, James William; to move from his residence, Macquarie-street South, near Campbell-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J and G. SHYING and CO., 120, S. H. Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, YORK-STREET.

This popular Hall crowded to excess nightly! Audiences thrilled with delight!

Mr. LAWRENCE'S inimitable Troupe of educated DOGS and MONKEYS will repeat their side-spliting performances to-night, eclipsing, in their imitations of male and female equestrianism, horizontal bar, tight and slack rope, trapeze and parallel cord feats, all the star acts of Chiarini's and Wilson's Mammoth Troupes!! They will do the imitation of Blondin's terrific passage over the Falls of Niagara; Mr. George Gillham's Courier of St. Petersburg; and Mr. George Loyal's miraculous act of the Bicycle on the Wire Rope! Performing Dogs! Performing Dogs! Performing Dogs! Dickardo will appear as The Salamander, also in his great balancing act, and his somersaults through balloons of fire! Toursario will be introduced in his great leaping act over bars, gates, banners, &c.; and Mr. Lawrence challenges any owner of a leaping dog for £50 sterling with Toursario! Johnny as "The Sprite," imitating all the mirth-provoking evolutions of the Great Tourneur! Lady Fosco as the Graceful Columbine, attired in the most fashionable and gorgeous of costumes, and exhibiting the highest degree of feminine education and accomplishments!

Monkeys! Monkeys! Monkeys!
Mr. ALICK O'BRIEN EVERY EVENING.
Alick! Alick! Alick TO-NIGHT.
O'Brien! O'Brien! O'Brien!
Everybody's Favourite!
JOHNNY COWAN, To-night, in New Business.
JOHNNY COWAN. Come and see this funny little man.
COWAN. COWAN. COWAN.
JOHNNY. JOHNNY. JOHNNY.
LOYAL, To-night. Sensation.
WILLIE VERLETTI, To-night. Sensation.
CHARLIE VERLETTI, To-night. Sensation.
Sensation. DOUBLE TRAPEZE.
Sensation. LADDER IN THE AIR.

Mr. MAT. RILEY, the Popular Irish Comedian, with his rich, racy, and original Hibernian Melodies.
RILEY. RILEY. RILEY.

Mr. FRANK BROWN, the Champion Character Vocalist of Australia; far superior to the overdrawn delineations of Rickards, and to the shortcomings of Verner.
TO-NIGHT.—FRANK BROWN. FRANK BROWN. FRANK BROWN.

Miss GERTRUDE MAY, "The Gifted Child of the Stage," in her sweet, recherché, and pleasing reproductions of the most chaste and classic songs of the day.
GERTRUDE. GERTRUDE. GERTRUDE.

Mr. W. WEST nightly in his unequalled performance on the Pedestal.
WEST. WEST. WEST.

Miss LE PAGE, the Graceful Serio-Comic Vocalist, nightly, with an inexhaustible portfolio of popular melodies.

Miss SELBY every evening. New Songs.

Mr. ALFRED MASSEY, the Star Negro Delineator of Australia. Dancing to-night. Singing to-night.
MASSEY. MASSEY. MASSEY.

Mr. J. WHELAN'S Complimentary BENEFIT on FRIDAY next.

Look out for the new people. They are coming. They are coming.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street.—Lessee and Manager...... Mr. W. T. Johnson.
NOVELTY. NOVELTY. NOVELTY.

Oh look here, and remember that this is the only legitimate place of amusement in Sydney; one visit will be sufficient to prove the fact. Come and see fun without vulgarity, and enjoy a pleasant evening.

GEORGE TURNER, the Great Sensational and Falsetto Vocalist, in New Songs received per mail. All among the clover; It makes me so awfully wild; I'm a Dad, Dad, Dad; Burlington Arcade. Everybody should hear this gentleman in falsetto ballads, and his comic impersonations.

Mr. CREAGH, the favourite Serio-comic Vocalist, in New Songs received this mail. Arbitration; Take it, Bob; The Publican's Daughter.

T. DANIELS, Ethiopian Comedian and Vocalist, in his funny Plantation sketches and Negro Eccentricities. You must come and hear him.

J. G. ANSLOW, the funny little man; second appearance, received on Saturday night with deafening applause in his original songs.

Mdlle. ZULU, Queen of the Air, and the greatest wonder in the world to-night, in the great pediment leap through mid air, never accomplished by any other artiste.

Miss CLARA YOUNG, the charming Cantatrice, in new songs, per mail, The Lover's Mistake, Who'll have me, The Bashful Girl.

T. HANDLON on the Single Trapeze.
Signor ALBERTINE, the wonderful Gymnast.
T. COLLINS the Infant Pedestal Dancer.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Grand Complimentary Benefit to Mr. T. HANDLON, Champion of the Single Trapeze.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, ST. LEONARDS.

A Grand CONCERT, in aid of St. Leonards FOOT BALL CLUB, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 25th February.
Doors open 7.30, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Chairs 3s.; front seats, 2s.; back ditto, 1s.

ORANGE CELEBRATION, in connection with 57 and 49 L. O. Lodges.—Full REHEARSAL, TO-NIGHT, at quarter to 8 sharp, at Mr. C. H. Humphrey's, 213, Crown-street, two doors from Liverpool-street.
H. W. CHAPMAN, } Secretaries.
CHAS. LEES, }

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAND AUTUMN FLOWER SHOW on the 5th and 6th of MARCH.

HORTICULTURAL FETE IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, PRINCE ALFRED PARK, on the 5th and 6th of MARCH.
JOHN GELDING, Hon. Sec.

EXCURSION FROM PARRAMATTA TO MANLY, POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 27th.
Steamer will call at Circular Quay at 10.30.

NEXT THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY.

Under the Patronage and in
THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HERCULES ROBINSON.

The Annual
INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH
between
VICTORIA
and
NEW SOUTH WALES,
to be played at the
ALBERT GROUND.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
GRAND STAND, 2s.
Children (under ten) Half-price.

N.B.—ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary, N.S.W. Cricket Association, 181, Pitt-street.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE TROPHIES
to be presented by the N. S. W. C. Association
ARE NOW ON VIEW
at Messrs. THOMPSON and GILES'S, George-street, Sydney.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

The GENERAL COMMITTEE will please meet at TATTERSALL'S, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary,
N. S. W. C. Association.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

Applicants as Money and Ticket Takers, Attendants, &c., are requested to attend the SUB-COMMITTEE, TO-MORROW EVENING, at TATTERSALL'S, at half-past 7 o'clock.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The N.S.W. REPRESENTATIVE TEAM has been SELECTED, and is as follows:—Messrs. Coates, D. Gregory, Hewitt, Jeffreys, C. Kellick, G. Moore, Oliver, Pococke, Powell, E. Gregory, and Bannerman; C. Gregory, 12th. The team will please meet at Tattersalls's, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
W. CLARK, Hon. Secretary N.S.W. Cricket Association.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

J. M'CAHON, of the Sterling Castle Hotel, begs to announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the Eastern Booth, where he intends to supply them with a good
GLASS OF ALE and Sandwich, 6d.
Half-a-pint glass of Half-and-half, 6d.
Ginger Beer, with dash of ale, 6d.
All wines and spirits of the best brands.

DANCING.—Mr. W. Clark's Classes, This Evening, at 7; visitors at 8. Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-st.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH-SCHOOL.—Annual PICNIC to BALMORAL, THIS DAY, February 25.

Steamers will leave Circular Quay at 9.30 and 10.30 a.m.; Woolloomooloo Bay at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (weather permitting).

Return Boats to leave Balmoral at 4.30 p.m. to Woolloomooloo, and 6 p.m. to Circular Quay.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE MAIL BOAT, MOOLTAN, NOT LEAVING TILL 4 O'CLOCK P.M., previous arrangements cannot be carried out.

Should the weather appear favourable, INTENDING VISITORS will please to call at the New Schoolroom, Pitt-street, where all information can be obtained.
JAMES ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. CANON STEPHEN FOR ENGLAND.

The steamer COBRA will leave Queen's Wharf, at 7.30 on SATURDAY MORNING, 1st March, and accompany the ship COMMISSARY to the Heads. Tickets, price 2s, obtainable of Mr. Brush, saddler, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel; Mr. Hamilton, chemist; and at St. Paul's School, Regent-street.

Omnibuses leave St. Paul's at 7 a.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BOAT.

Just completed, a boat 6ft. 6in. long, 50lbs. weight, propelled by paddle-wheels driven by Spencer's Electro-magnetic Engine, solely made by T. Spencer, now on view at SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, at work in water.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

A splendid Collection of Wax Figures
Automaton Singing Birds, Stereopticons, &c.
Mechanical and Scientific Wonders
Glass Blowing, Spinning, &c., &c.
Pneumatic Platina Kindle Engine
Knitting by Machinery
Spirometer, &c., &c.

Just arrived, 3 live CHAMELEONS from India.

VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT in the New Room EVERY NIGHT.

Miss ALICE SPENCER, Miss CLARA SPENCER, and Master ARTHUR SPENCER, in
COMIC and SENTIMENTAL SONGS,
DUETS, DANCES, &c.
Admission, 1s; children, half-price.

THE GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BALL tendered to Mr. WILLIAM KING will take place in the MASONIC HALL, THIS EVENING, 25th instant. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock sharp. York-street entrance. Double tickets, 12s 6d each.
F. SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

TENDERS.

AUCKLAND HARBOUR BOARD.

TENDERS FOR LOAN OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.
Harbour Board Office,
Auckland, N.Z., February 1, 1873.

TENDERS are invited for a Loan of £100,000, to be raised upon the securities named in and under the provisions of the Auckland Harbour Docks Act, 1871, on Five per cent. debentures.

The Securities are—Freehold Harbour Endowments, held under Crown Grants; Debentures, Interest, and Sinking Fund being a first charge upon the revenue of the Board.

The Debentures will be issued as follows:—£25,000 on the 10th day of July, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, to be repaid by Sinking Fund of One per cent. interest and principal, payable either in London, Australia, or New Zealand.

Tenders to be sent to this Office not later than the 1st day of July, 1873, addressed to the Chairman and endorsed "Tender for Auckland Harbour Board Debentures."

Further information, together with copies of Acts and lithographic plan of Auckland Harbour, showing endowments, may be obtained on application at this Office.
W. C. DALDY, Chairman.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY next, 25th instant, from any two (2) competent persons to act as valuers for the purpose of assessing all rateable property within the Borough.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Mayor,
JAMES ROBY,
Council Clerk and Surveyor.
Council Chambers, Darling-street,
19th February, 1873.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS GIRVAN WEIR, of Hill End, Lemonade and Soda Water Manufacturer.
FOR SALE BY TENDER,
BUSINESS PREMISES and DWELLING-HOUSE, Hill End
MACHINERY and PLANT for manufacturing AERATED WATERS
STOCK-IN-TRADE, HORSE, WAGGONETTE, and CARTS, &c.
COTTAGE at Hill End
BUSINESS PREMISES and MACHINERY, PLANT, &c., at TURON RIVER.

TENDERS for the purchase of the above, in one lot or divided, will be received by the undersigned, and by Mr. CHARLES CROPPER, Auctioneer, Hill End, up to MONDAY, the 3rd MARCH.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY,
Official Assignee.
171, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 21st February, 1873.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS will be received, until MONDAY, 3rd March, for Excavating and Steining a Well, at the Glebe. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are required for the BRICKWORK of four Houses in Botany Road, for Mrs. GLOVER and SONS, where plan and specification may be seen.
Labour only.
Mrs. G. and S. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

TENDERS invited for RECOPPERING the Barque MARY BLAIR, with or without metal.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.,
York-street.

TENDERS will be received, either separately or together, for the Mason and Brickwork of two 6-roomed Houses, at Kirribilli, North Shore, until THURSDAY, the 27th instant. 271, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the finishing trades of a House, in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for the erection of a Cottage, at Burwood. Plans, &c., to be seen at the office of AMBROSE THORNLEY, Jun., Architect, Catherine-street, Glebe.

TO SHINGLERS.—TENDERS required for Shingling and Repairing Roof, Governor Bourke Hotel, Market and Sussex streets. 430, Crown-street, Surry Hills; or at hotel, half-past 8.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235, Pitt-street, is now offering for SALE £25,000 worth of the cheapest drapery in Sydney, and wishes to call the attention of his customers to the following list of Horrockses 36-inch longcloths:—A, 4½d; B, 5½d; H, 6½d; M2, 7½d; MT, 8½d; BBB, 9½d per yard.

KELK and ALFORD, 415, George-street.
EX MAIL STEAMER.
DANISH and JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
BLACK, WHITE, and COLOURED REAL and IMITATION MALTESE LACES
Black and Coloured Dress Fringes and Trimmings
All SUMMER GOODS at greatly reduced prices.

CLEARANCE SALE OF SUMMER GOODS.
JOSEPH BULLARD
informs his friends and customers that he is this week disposing of the balance of his SUMMER STOCK at a genuine reduction on former prices.
Alpaca sacs, former price 18s 6d, now 12s 6d
Ditto frocks, ditto ditto 29s 6d, now 22s 6d
Merino pagets, ditto ditto 32s 6d, now 25s
Parramatta pagets, ditto ditto 35s, now 27s 6d
Holland gal. sacs, ditto ditto 9s 9d, now 7s 6d
White lustre sacs, ditto ditto 18s 6d, now 12s 6d.
Also, linen jackets, 10s 6d; coloured alpaca jackets, 10s 6d; dust coats, 12s 6d; marcella vests, 5s 6d; double-breasted marcella vests, 7s 6d; boys' alpaca coats, 7s 6d; shirts—silk, 10s 6d; crimean, 6s 6d; regatta and flax shirts, 6s; merino and cotton shirts, 3s 6d.

GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.
1 case ladies' and gentlemen's silk umbrellas—ladies', 8s 6d and 11s 6d; gents.', 10s 6d and 12s 6d. Also,
1 case boys' undressed white shirts, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, fully 25 per cent. below usual value.
Macintosh coats, capes, and leggings, best value in town.
JOSEPH BULLARD,
360, George-street.

MACINTOSH'S best Waterproof COATS at half-price, 20s, at HOWES', 88, King-street.

SCOTCH FINGERING, in all qualities. M. C. BOHRSMANN, Berlin Emporium, 39, South Hd. Rd.

FURNITURE, ETC.

SIX THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA CAN TESTIFY THAT WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE is the only machine that can be thoroughly relied upon as suitable for every description of family work. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, Sydney. Price, £7 10s.

SEWING-MACHINES.
GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS.
THE "HOME"
LOCK-STITCH.

The most simple, compact, and durable Lock-stitch Machine in Australia. It uses a straight needle, makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is adapted to every kind of sewing—from muslin to leather.

Over two thousand machines are at work in all parts of the colony, and we guarantee our sales are now larger than of any other kind, high or low priced.

They will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, quilt, seam, tuck, ruffle, hem-stitch, and gather with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

We furnish, free of cost, with each machine, one shuttle, extra bobbins, hemmer, oil can, oil, screw-driver, five needles, gauge, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £4 10s.
THE "COMMON SENSE"
CHAIN-STITCH.

Acknowledged superior to any Chain-stitch Machine. Over fifteen hundred machines now in use in Australia.

Will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider. Is self-feeding, and will sew from muslin to beaver, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute.

We supply, free of cost, hemmer, gauge, screw-driver, oil can, oil, four needles, table clamp, and full directions for use, all securely packed in strong case.
PRICE, £3.

The above machines have been worked by children six years old, and may be seen at our office.

Tables and treadles for either machine, price 40s.

Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

Circulars and genuine colonial testimonials post free on application.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the following materials:—
Horsehair
Pulu
Flock
Cocoanut Fibre, &c.
Mattresses cleansed and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

FURNITURE, Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse; prices low; terms easy. Private commission sale rooms. Advances made. Highest price given for all articles in the trade. H. Moon, Bank Auction Rooms, 336, Geo.-st.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

ASHFIELD.—For PRIVATE SALE.—HIGHLY IMPROVED VILLA SITE, 4 acres, about ten minutes' walk from the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining the property of A. HORDERN, Jun., Esq. Also a TWO-ACRE paddock opposite. Apply to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, snug 5-roomed COTTAGE, freehold, Woollahra, small garden, good yard. 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good 7-roomed HOUSE, Darlinghurst Heights; and other places. Forbes, 165, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a two-roomed HOUSE, 88 years' lease, well of good water; price £30. Apply to Mr. MOON, George-street, near Buckland-street, Waterloo.

TO CAPITALISTS, VIGNERONS, &c.

VINEYARD, ORANGERY, &c.
Four miles from Brisbane.

UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.
A CERTAIN FORTUNE.

FRASER and BUCKLAND are instructed to sell by private contract,

One of the most valuable vineyards, &c., in Queensland, forty-seven acres subdivided into five paddocks.

7 acres under vines, comprising sixty choice varieties, selected and trained with competent skill and experience.

Sixty orange and apple trees, in full bearing.

Walnut, olive, tamarind, and jack fruit.

Large wine cellar, stocked with upwards of 2000 gallons of first-class colonial wines, in prime condition (500 gallons of which is 3 years old), wine-press, vats, casks, and every necessary requisite.

This season's crop of grapes is really superb in yield and quality.

An excellent 8-roomed house and detached kitchen.

Dairy, stables, cowhouse, piggeries, &c.

Seventeen head of cattle, five cows in milk, prime Devon bull, horses, ten pigs.

Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, drays, roller.

Ladies and gentlemen's saddles, &c.

Household furniture, &c.

In bringing this most valuable property under public notice, the auctioneers venture to assert that nothing equal to it has as yet been offered in the Queensland market. Capital, skill and judgment have been employed in perfecting every arrangement and laying the foundation of a certain fortune.

The proprietor places this property on the market in consequence of circumstances compelling his return to England.

Every information afforded to intending purchasers.
Terms easy.
FRASER and BUCKLAND.

TIN LAND (Stream and Lode).—For SALE, cheap, 60 acres, in Bolivia, surveyed. J. A., 11, Lower Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

BEST English FIRE BRICKS, now landing, ex Queen of the Age. MASON, BROS., 125, Pitt-st.

GEORGE E. CRANE and SON, Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, Slates, Galvanized Iron, Lead, Zinc.
City Cement Stores, New Pitt-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES and Register Stoves, new designs, reduced prices. W. Cary, Rail.-bridge.

CEMENT, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Wire Nails, Galvanized Tubing and Fittings. W. CARY.

KNIGHT BEVAN'S CEMENT and PLASTER, to land ex Black Adder. CRANE and SON.

STEAM SAW MILLS, Nelligen.—Best Timber. S. TOMLINSON, Manager, or W. WEST, Phœnix Wf.

FOR SALE,
OREGON SPARS, up to 96 feet in length, all sizes.
F. S. ROUNTREE and CO.,
Floating Dock,
Darling Harbour.

MAW'S ENCAUSTIC TILES.—The attention of Architects, Builders, and others is invited to the inspection of a number of PATTERNS of new and very beautiful designs in ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC PAVEMENTS and Fancy Tile Work of every description, for first-class public and private buildings. Much greater dispatch can in future be ensured in the execution of orders, Messrs. Maw and Co. having completed very extensive additions to their manufactories and works.
BEILBY and SCOTT,
Agents for Maw and Co.,
Broseley Works.

PAPERHANGINGS.—New Patterns, just landed, at STUART and BATEMAN'S, 158, Pitt-street.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES and CO.,
the Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-know Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all nails now made and sent out by them except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
Trade Marks.
First Brand — Second Brand.
"G anchor O." — "Eagle."
First quality. — Eagle quality.

The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENT QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.

The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 56, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT PRESERVING CO. have peaches and other fruits in 2-lb. tins. 20, Wynyard-lane.

AGISTMENT wanted, Horses; good grass and water; secure paddocks. Apply 651, George-street.

FOR SALE, a PIANO. Apply 73, Market-street.

FOR SALE, 1 ton, more or less, new white CUTTINGS. Butler, shirt manufacturer, 57, Market-st.

FOR SALE, White COCKATOO (well known), with stand. Apply O. W. BREDEN, 528, George-street.

MILCH COW.—Wanted, good one. Apply, stating quantity milk and price, Mr. Mills, King-st. Wharf.

TORTOISESHELL bought at J. CLAMP'S, Hairdresser, &c., George-street, opposite Christ Church.

T. F. WIESENER, 348, George-street, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweller (from the best London and Continental houses), has just opened a selection of goods of the latest patterns and designs.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—For Sale, Hair Brushing Machine, complete, cheap. Goulding, 394, George-st.

WANTED, Baker's patent MANGLE, in good order. E. Sanders, Burwood.

WANTED, to buy and sell left-off Clothing of every description. J. Murphy, 579, Kent & Liverpool sts.

WANTED, to hire or purchase a Singer's MACHINE. Price or terms, M.J., Lea's, 90, S.H.Rd.

WANTED, Damaged FLOUR; also, Old Cardboard Boxes. Star Paper Box Factory, 20, Wynyard-la.

WANTED, Second Flour and Wheat BAGS. Apply at Billyard's Bone Mills, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a young COW, with calf, in good condition. W. Beer, 33, New Pitt-street.

WANTED, at once, 2 stanch draught Horses, Dray, and Harness. M. Herbert, 58, King-street West.

WANTED known, Saws set and sharpened, keys made and fitted to locks. R. Milham, 10 Park-st.

W. M. FORBES has Purchasers for Houses and Cottages, town and suburbs. 165, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to purchase COTTAGE, within twenty minutes' walk of Post Office. 106, Bathurst-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

COPPER MINERS.—Wanted, experienced Copper MINERS for the Peak Downs Copper mine. Apply at the Company's Office, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a smart YOUTH. Apply to Downey, Brothers, 290, George-street.

MACHINIST; also Tackers and Finishers, and Apprentices. Miss Allen, Comber-street, Paddington.

MACHINISTS wanted, for leatherwork. Tebbatt's factory, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a first-class MILLINER; a good HAT TRIMMER. Hopson's, 598, George-st.

MINING MANAGER wanted, for a gold-sluicing claim; steam pumps employed. Address, with statement of experience, copies of testimonials, and salary required, to D. W. H., care Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

NOTICE TO DRAFTSMEN.

The services of DRAFTSMEN competent to Chart measured land upon the general maps of this department being required, persons possessing the requisite qualifications are invited to make application at this Office for employment.
(Signed) P. F. ADAMS.
Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney.
24th February, 1873.

REQUIRED daily, a well-educated Lady as English TEACHER; one understanding the National-school system preferred. Miss Flower, Macquarie-street.

SCHOLASTIC.—A French TUTOR required for a School, three times a week. F. L., Herald Office.

STAR OF TENTERFIELD TIN MINING COMPANY.
Wanted, MINERS, to take the above property on tribute. Full particulars on application to the undersigned.
B. B. Power,
Bank-chambers, King-street.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a General Workman, also an Improver. 599, George-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, a first-class MILLINER. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good MACHINISTS, also Vest HANDS. Lorking, down Sands' gateway.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS, to work with machine. Farmer and Company.

TO TAILORS.—Good COAT HANDS wanted. W. Shearsby, 334, George-street.

TWO good JOINERS wanted. Apply Tunks'-buildings, St. Leonards, North Shore.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—VACANCY for a well-educated respectable YOUTH. Apply Woollen Department, Farmer and Company.

TO SHOEMAKERS.—Wanted, MAKERS for E. S. Apply, this morning, to Flowers and Goward, two doors south of Marian-street, Botany Road, Redfern.

TO BOOT MAKERS.—Wanted, a first-class Sewed and Pegged BOOT HAND. Wm. Geo. Stephens, George-street, Bathurst.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, competent COMPOSITOR, practised in news and jobbing, to take the lead in small country office. State references as to ability and steadiness, and wages. Z., Box 283, P. O. Sydney.

WANTED, MASTER for vessel, accustomed to coal trade. 9 a.m., Burns, Custom House-buildings.

WANTED, 1 A. B., 2 O. S., 1 Ship CARPENTER. Apply Steamship Civility, Baltic Warf, Market-st.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, for a small job. 455, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. 53, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a good CARPENTER. Apply this morning, sharp. J. J. Farr, George-st., Redfern.

WANTED, immediately, TACKERS and FINISHERS for crimeans; constant. 130, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, 2 first-class JOINERS. Apply corner Palmer and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, an ENGINEER; also TINSMITHS for canister making. Australian Fruit Co.'s Office.

WANTED, BOYS, to make stand work. J. W. Smith, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good RUBBLE MASON. Apply to A. Sharpe, Palmer and Burton streets.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS, light and strong. F. Forster, 132, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good POULTERER. 164, South Head Road.

WANTED, an intelligent YOUTH, for a merchant's office. Box, 63, General Post Office.

WANTED, a good HAND, to make lamps. Apply 613, George-street South.

WANTED, a good DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply 126, Phillip-street.

WANTED, an Apprentice to lithographic printing business; turnover pref. A. Grocott, 66, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, good General SMITH, and stout lad as Helper. Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-st. S.

WANTED, for country, first-class Coach Wheelwrights, used to buggy work. Friend & Co., York-st.

WANTED, WHEELWRIGHTS and a WHEELMAKER. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, practical IRONMONGER, for Queensland; good salary. J. B. Holdsworth, George-st.

WANTED, Slop CUTTER, Machinist, Tailoresses, Tailors; work given out. Factory, 18, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a BOY, that writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts. Joseph Sly, 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, YOUTH, for hand closing. Wright, Davenport, and Co., 794, George-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, accustomed to work press. Lee and Ross, 231, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a MACHINIST. J. F. Dale, Boot Upper Factory, 7, Park-street.

WANTED, MACHINIST; own machine. Also Tackers and Finishers. 667, Crown-st., S. Hills.

WANTED, first-class MACHINISTS. Miss Lovey, Hart-street, near mill, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST, also BOY, to make rivet work. J. Carmody, Boot Upper Closer, 6, Terminus-street, off Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a TAILORESS, for Waverley; also, good useful GIRL. Good wages. Apply Talbot's fruit shop, Bathurst-street, near Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, GOVERNESS, for the country, to teach English, music, drawing, and fancy work. 2, Milford-terrace, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN to the Millinery Department. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-street.

WANTED, a competent WORKMAN, to take charge and work an American planer, cut off and rip saws. Cameron, Dunn, and Co., corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, to proceed to the country, a young Person, as NURSERY-GOVERNESS; she will be required to assist with needlework, and make herself generally useful. Salary, £30 a year. Apply, with testimonials, to Mrs. Massie, Chesterfield, Waverley.

WANTED, a competent TIN SMELTER, to take charge of Sydney Tin Smelting Co.'s works, Blue's Bay. Copies of testimonials to be forwarded with applications. Apply to
S. Frankell, 289, George-street.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A GOOD LAUNDRESS disengaged, at The Home, Cowper-terrace, opposite St. Philip's Church.

A LEGAL Manager's Clerk, with good references, seeks an APPOINTMENT. Experience, Herald.

A MINING Manager is open for ENGAGEMENT; has had 20 years' experience as a practical miner in Victoria, 9 years of that as Mining Manager; good references. Address S. J., Herald Office.

NEW SOUTH WALES OPERATIVE BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—Competent Men can be engaged for town or country at Society's Rooms, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst street. F. BRYANT, Secretary.

SITUATION wanted, as TUTOR and STOREKEEPER, on a station; a person of middle age; good references. Open for a fortnight. X. A., Herald Office.

TO DRAPERS.—A young Man, recently from England, well acquainted with the Drapery business, requires a SITUATION as Assistant; country preferred. Address R. J., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, EMPLOYMENT in a store, or any work connected with horses; the highest references. Address C. H. P., Herald Office.

WANTED, by two young Women, SITUATIONS—one as General Servant, or Cook and Laundress, the other as Housemaid. 21, Ultimo Road.

WANTED, Offices to clean or take charge of. N. Z., care Turner and Wood, 349, George-street. Unexceptionable references given.

WAITING a SITUATION, a Coachman, understands his duties, sober, can milk a cow, good reference. Wanted, COOK, two BARMAIDS, each £1 week; passage paid each way. Mrs. Donnelly, William-st.

WANTED.—A Gentleman open to RE-ENGAGEMENT as Mining Manager, long experience. Further particulars, address J. C., Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as Companion or Governess to two or three young children; French, music and English; salary not so much an object as a home. Address Miss F. Owen, Herald.

WANTED, a comfortable HOME, by a respectable person; could assist in domestic duties, a good needlewoman; town or country. Address S. G., H. D. Smith, William-street, Paddington.

WANTED, by a married couple, a SITUATION, in town or suburbs, man as groom, coachman, or gardener, wife as cook or housemaid; good references. J. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Warehouseman, or in a store; good business abilities; had considerable experience in the colonies, thoroughly conversant with bookkeeping; no objection to the country. Can give first-class references, &c. Address A., Herald Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY wanted, strong. 353, George-street, next Telegraph Office.

A COOK for country required; also Nurse for town, General Servants, &c. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

A RESPECTABLE General SERVANT, wanted; small family. 447, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

AS GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family (Protestant). M. A., Iredale, South Head Road.

DAIRYMAN WANTED—a competent man. Apply to Mr. F. Tooth, Kent Brewery, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a MAN, for butcher, to make small goods. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, for boot shop, Cropley, 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a Single Man, as LABOURER, and to make himself useful. Ultimo House, Ultimo.

WANTED, a strong YOUTH, able to ride. Apply 7, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Second STEWARD, s.s. Helen Macgregor. Apply G. Crook, provedore, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a BOY for the baths, and to be useful. Scholtz, 26, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a quick and experienced PACKER, for the fancy goods trade. Box 244, Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable active LAD; must know town well. Hopson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, strong active BOYS. Drinkwater's iron bedstead factory, Cowper-street, Enmore Road.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to strike. Apply A. J. Goodwin.

WANTED, active BOY to assist in stable. Glenrock, Darling Point.

WANTED, a strong MAN, used to gardening. Apply 61, George-street South.

WANTED, active young Man, as WAITER; half-past 12 till 2. Tambaroora Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a Man COOK; good wages to one that knows his work. Flower Pot Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to work in a blacksmith's shop. John Murphy, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a LAD, or Young MAN, used to butchering. H. W. Clark, 116, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out newspapers. Apply C. Lea, 90, South Head Road.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive a bread cart. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 135, William-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, that can strike well. Triggs and Marr, 197, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH. Apply Drew and Co., 35, Erskine-street.

WANTED, strong YOUTH accustomed to small goods. O. W. Breden, 528, George-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY for a chemist; 6s per week. Richardson, Paddington.

WANTED, a strong MAN, to fill palliasses. 7, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a strong, useful BOY, about 17 or 18. Useful with horses. James Sim, Newtown Road.

WANTED, STONE-BREAKERS. Mr. Cowie, 14th milestone, Liverpool Road.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply at 233, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby, and make herself useful. 87, Lower George-street.

WANTED, GIRLS; also, an office BOY. Australian Fruit Preserving Co.'s Office, Wynyard-lane.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for housework; also, little GIRL for baby. 624, George-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, for house work. Mrs. Parry, 13, Brisbane-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Baker, Arthur and Dowling streets, opposite Moore Park.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 13. Apply Mrs. James, Fruit Market, George-street, next to Police Office.

WANTED, a good NURSE and General SERVANT, Chesbunt House, Cumberland-st., Dawes' Point.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to be useful. Mrs. Henderson, 237, Pitt-street, near Theatre.

WANTED, GIRL, 14 or 15, to nurse baby; must be respectable. 191, Bourke-st., nr. William-st.

WANTED, a young Girl, about 16, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Caldwell, 390, Riley-st., S.H.

WANTED, good General SERVANT; must be good cook. White Hart Hotel, cr. King and Clarence sts.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, wash and iron. Mrs. Laurence, 152, Forbes-st., Woolloom'loo.

WANTED, GIRL, of 13 or 14, to assist housemaid. Apply Mrs. Milner Stephen, 46, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a middle-aged, sober, working HOUSEKEEPER. Apply by letter, F. Sleath, Cook's River.

WANTED, General SERVANT, for the country. Mrs. Robinson, 3, Steel-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable elderly Person, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Neaves, George-st., Markets.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, about 14, as NURSE. Apply Mrs. Spencer, 8, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, GIRL, generally useful. 432, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a first-class IRONER; also two Women to wash. 76, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a girl, as a smart, handy SERVANT. Flying Seud, 74, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15, to mind children; references required. 257, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Female Cook, also good Housemaid and Laundress. Mrs. J. Kelly, Emu Inn, George-st.

WANTED, a Woman, to wash by the day. Apply Mrs. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Brown, Patent Slip Hotel, King and Sussex sts.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to mind a baby and be useful. 90, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. 583, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, active General SERVANT, understands cooking. 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to be useful; no cooking. 126, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, General House SERVANT, and young Girl. 223, George-street North.

WANTED, Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Miss Andreas, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS; also Housemaid for Grafton. Apply 126, Phillip-street.

WANTED, Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants, and Housemaids. M'Mahon, 73, William-st.

WANTED, a good WAITRESS; also a respectable Nursegirl. Commercial Restaurant, 264, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a CHARWOMAN; 12s per week. Apply, 3 o'clock, Theatre Royal, York-street.

WANTED, an Under-Housemaid, and to mind children. Apply to Mrs. Hellyer, 14, College-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 18, to make herself useful in a small family. Mrs. Barnard, 386, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; good wages. Eastway, 326, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself useful. Mrs. M'Cahon, Stirling Castle Hotel, Botany Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 506, Bourke-street, Surry Hills; open for two days.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as General SERVANT. 19, Myrtle-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Also a Nurse Girl. Mrs. Watt, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, GIRL about 12, for the country. Apply, at once, at 30, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, steady young MAN, to drive a butcher's cart, one accustomed to the trade preferred; also, a Lad, to make himself useful. Apply at Mr. Wood's, Tarragon Hotel, King-street, This Day, between 8 and 10.

WANTED, useful GIRLS, Cooks, Laundress, House and Parlour Maids, General Servants, Person to assist in bar, also confectioner's shop; a Married Couple, suburbs. Mrs. Bradford, 124, King-street.

WANTED, for the Bathurst Hospital, a smart single young Man, as WARDSMAN, one accustomed to hospital duties. Apply by letter, enclosing references, to Samuel Andrews, secretary.

WANTED, competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAIDS, for country and suburbs; also good COOK, for country, and good General SERVANTS, for town. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also House and Parlour MAID. Mrs. Raphael, Elizabeth-street North, opposite Australian Club, near Bridge-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM, with or without board, To LET. Victoria-st., 220, Wlm'loo.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, private family. 94, Hunter-street.

A NICE Large BEDROOM vacant. 2, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, board if required.

APARTMENTS vacant. At Mrs. Casper's, 110, Phillip-street.

APARTMENTS Furnished, board optional; bath. 211, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS and others vacant. Norfolk House, late Osborne, Wynyard-square.

AT 2, RIALTO-Terrace, 29 and 31, Upper William-street South, Apartments are vacant. Baths, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for single gentlemen, near Domain; bath. 131, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

BOARD and Residence.—Vacancies. Terms, 21s. 18, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and Residence.—Imperial Hotel, William-street. Large single rooms, healthy situation, £1 1s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, centrally situated. 221, Castlereagh-st., near Market-st. Terms moderate.

BOARD and Residence.—Vacancy for two gentlemen; baths; terms, 21s. Mrs. Thomas, 24, Wynyard-sq.

FRONT ROOM, with Balcony and Bedroom unfurnished, with use of kitchen. 92, Riley-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS to LET, for single gentlemen; terms moderate. 70, York-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—BEDROOM and SITTING-ROOM, with use of kitchen, to LET, or board if required, with a respectable private family; no children; terms moderate. Address L. E. X., Glebe P. O.

MOUNTAIN AIR.—APARTMENTS now vacant; terms moderate. Waratah Cottage, Nattai.

ROYAL HOTEL, Mount Victoria, near Station.—VACANCIES for Families. W. Pullin, proprietor.

SITTINGS and BEDROOMS en suite, in the house of a gentleman living in the best part of Surry Hills, to be LET to a single gentleman or a married couple; baths, &c. Drachma, Herald.

REQUIRED, BOARD and Education for boy 14 years of age, with experienced tutor. 3, Grimes's-buildings.

2 NICE large airy ROOMS to LET. R. Green, No. 6, Park-street.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, with use of sitting-room, piano. Pierce, Stanley and Yurong streets.

TWO comfortable ROOMS to LET. 347, Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street.

VACANCIES for Married Couple and one Gentleman. Terms, 21s. Bath. 2, King-street East.

WANTED, for two gentlemen, a double-bedded ROOM, respectably situated. H. A., Herald.

WANTED, by young man, BOARD and LODGING, with Shed for pony, at Woolloomooloo, or a few miles out, if near paddock. Particulars to Odeon, Herald Office.

WANTED, HOUSE at a moderate rent, for a gentleman's family, containing six or eight rooms, with all the necessary conveniences, within 15 minutes' 'bus drive from the Post Office, near Alfred Park or Newtown preferred. A. B., General Post Office, Sydney.

TO LET.

AT the corner of King and George streets, to LET, SHOP. Apply F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

DESMOND VILLA, Peacock's Point, Balmain.—This delightfully situated marine RESIDENCE is replete with every convenience. Splendid view of the harbour, and close to 3 ferries. N. Hopson, 598, George-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, with every convenience. Apply to F. PETERSON, Furniture Show Rooms, 127, Pitt-street.

HUNTER'S HILL.—COTTAGE to LET, 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's-room, good well of water, and every convenience; rent, £1. J. M. Hazeland, corner of George and Hunter streets.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, newly-erected COTTAGE, 7 rooms, front and back verandah, bath-house, washhouse with copper, wood shed, &c.; coachhouse and stabling, splendid view, half an acre ground; £70 per annum. Apply to the stationmaster.

TO LET, one of those delightfully-situated HOUSES, Glenview-ter., West-st., Darlinghst. (17). Lea, S.H.Rd.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 54, Cooper-street; rent low. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Kent-street, near Market-street. Apply Café de Paris, King-street.

TO LET, neat 4-roomed HOUSE, stable, 9s.; clean, comfortable. Apply Shine, 562, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, with 5 comfortable rooms, kitchen, and cellar; in Kent-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO LET, the SHOP, 189, South Head Road, lately occupied by Mr. P. M'Carroll; replete with every convenience for a butcher's business. Apply No. 156, Burton-street, Darlinghurst.

TO LET, that snug Verandah COTTAGE, Box Lodge, Parramatta Road, Five Dock, 9 rooms; coachhouse, stable, 2-acre orchard, good water; moderate rent for 12 months or 3 years. Opposite Rosemount.

THE A. S. N. HOTEL, corner of Mary and Market streets, and directly opposite the Company's Wharf.
G. H. FISHLY,
Brisbane.

TO LET, DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 80, William-street, Woolloomooloo, next to the Rev. Mr. Davis's, 9 rooms, kitchen, large cellar, washhouse, servant's room detached; every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to John Russell, P. N. Russell and Co.'s, George-street.

TO LET, the largest and best STORE in WATTLE FLAT, with first-class Residence attached, with every convenience; immediate possession. Apply to J. G. Raphael, Sydney.

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Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

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NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

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